MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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Editorial.

FEEDING AND TENDING STOCK.

While this subject is still interesting to our readers, we will take the opportunity to fulfil partially, at least, the promise we made recently to our Coleraine correspondent to answer his query as to the most judicious mode of feeding and managing stock. Probably as many people err by feeding too often as not often enough. And many more, no doubt, err in feeding at irregular times.

One of the largest and most successful, as well as the most experienced and observing dairy farmers of Barre, Mr. John T. Ellsworth, feeds his stock but twice a day. He begins at about six or half past in the morning and feeds them two hours keeping them eating till they are fully satisfied, by giving a little at a time till they are filled. At the end of this time they are turned out to water when the stalls are cleaned out and littered, which occupies from twenty to thirty minutes. The cows are then tied up and left to chew their cud till two or half past, when they are fed again in the same manner, after which they are watered and cleaned out and tied again, and have nothing more till the next morning. We have seen his cattle and we would go a good ways to see as good and well fed a herd any day. They are a good model of cleanliness, thrift and profit.

The reason for this course is founded on true physiological laws and upon a long experience of success in this mode. A cow, like any ruminating animal, takes her food and with slight mastication swallows it. After she has thus hastily filled her stomach, if left to herself, she begins to grind over this hastily and partially masticated food, and does not cease till all is properly ground fine and put into a condition of easy digestion. This process will continue several hours, and as long as it continues she is apparently happy and satisfied. If you go into the barn at three or four o'clock in the morning, the cows having finished their meal at half past four or five in the afternoon previous, you will find them still chewing the cud.

Now suppose these cows to have eaten their breakfast from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and you go into the barn at twelve or one o'clock at noon and give them another feeding, you interrupt this process of chewing the cud before all the contents of the stomach have undergone this complete mastication, and you do much to disarrange the regular work of the organs of digestion. It is a question whether this noon feed, given under such circumstances is not worse than thrown away. The cattle will eat it, to be sure, and so will a child eat a piece of mince pie every two hours in the day, but the one is quite as opposed to correct physiological laws as the other, and both are injudicious if the regular morning meal or feeding was what it ought to be.

We had the pleasure of visiting the herd of Dr. Geo. B. Loring the other day. With sixty or seventy head of cattle standing in his spacious barns it becomes important to study the greatest economy in feeding. In one row of stalls were about thirty or thirty-six head of young cattle, mostly two year olds, that are fed in very much the same way, that is only twice a day, and we never saw a more thrifty looking set of animals, all clean and tidy, all bedded and standing on sand, and all in good fair condition. They are fed from five to seven o'clock in the morning and again at about two to four o'clock in the afternoon. The Doctor had, previous to the adoption of this system fed three times a day, but tried Mr. Ellsworth's system some two or three years ago and liked it so well that he has adhered to it ever since, and certainly the result seems to speak in the highest terms of it.

The cows in milk get a feeding of long hay from five to seven in the same way, and in addition have a peck and a half of chopped mangolds at ten o'clock, and half a bushel of cut feed with four quarts of shorts per cow in the afternoon after the long hay, and are watered twice a day.

If you observe cows turned into a good pasture in summer, you will notice that, as a general rule, they will eat for two or three hours accordingly to the luxuriance of the pasture and the ease of filling themselves, and then lie down in the cooling shade till sometime after noon and then fill themselves again. They take a long time to ruminate and seem to enjoy it.

Now we did not begin this article to recommend this mode, nor to disapprove of it, but simply to state facts that we have seen and the results of the system, and we hope they will lead to experiment. We propose to give a more complete idea of the advantages of this mode in a communication from one of the gentlemen referred to, stating the details of his experience.

COUNTRY MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD.

The Board of Agriculture voted at its recent session to hold a meeting at the Agricultural College on the 4th of August, and to call the regular country meeting at Pittsfield. It was the desire of many to go to Framingham, and such was the original vote, but considering that one meeting had already been held in Middlesex County, the vote was re considered. The meeting at Pittsfield will come on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

In the *Ploughman* of February 6th, we alluded to the report of Prof. Gamgee to the Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The report is ably written, and will doubtless receive the earnest attention of the agricultural community of all the States, that the malady may be, as it certainly can be, "stamped" out.

Most of the appearances described by the Professor, both before and after death, accord with the observations of those who had charge of the subject in Massachusetts, when the disease prevailed here; in one point, however, there was an entirely opposite result. On page 438, 6th paragraph, he says: "Complete recovery without leaving the slightest traces of pre-existing lesion occurs." In every case where the animal was known to be affected, (by competent persons) lesions were found after death; and in very many cases, of which the owners expressed their entire confidence that no disease could be found, as the animals had not been sick, encysted portions of diseased lung were present.

In conclusion, part VII, he asks, "What are the rational means to be adopted?"

First. Reliable and complete data should be obtained from all parts where the disease is known or supposed to exist.

Second. The several States directly interested, should take action in accordance with the example set them by Massachusetts;" to which we say amen. Let us see what the example of Massachusetts was. After "reliable and complete data" were obtained, all animals which had been exposed to the disease were isolated, and with the exception of several herds, which were kept for a time for experiment, were slaughtered; the healthy were sold for beef, and the diseased were buried, after which the stables and yards were thoroughly disinfected. In a short time the farmer was enabled to safely renew his stock of cattle.

The 5th paragraph, same page, he says, "In Massachusetts as in England, there was at first some objection to the slaughter of entire herds. In relation to the lung plague, this slaughter is unnecessary if competent authorities are appointed to superintend the slaughter, or complete isolation of absolutely sick cattle and the inoculation of the remainder."

Again, 8th paragraph. The isolation of infected herds, whether inoculated or not, should last for at least two months after the last case of sickness.

From extensive observation we are satisfied that cases occur in a mild form, which it is impossible to detect, at least by the ordinary observer yet be sufficiently diseased to infect others; a good case in illustration is published in "Agriculture of Massachusetts, 1862," 13th page, so familiar to the people of Massachusetts, we only quote the following: "One of these oxen was found to have no sign of disease in the lungs, and the other had only a small cyst not larger than a hen's egg, and was never previously suspected of being other than perfectly healthy," and yet this ox caused the loss of more than three thousand dollars. As it is entirely impracticable to obtain in this country "competent authorities" to superintend the slaughter if isolation is adopted, a much longer period than two months is necessary.

In conclusion, as there are comparatively but few cattle in the country infected with pleuro-pneumonia, we do not believe in half way measures, but in "stamping" it out; and that it is the most economical, and effective, to slaughter all the cattle of infected herds, selling the meat of the healthy for the most it will bring, bury the diseased, afterwards disinfecting the stables and yards where the sick have been kept. By the prompt and co-operative action of the cattle owners and authorities, we feel assured that the malady can be entirely extirpated in this country.

Should, however, the disease get so thoroughly spread over this nation as it is in England and Scotland, adopt other measures which would in a degree be protective.

GENEROUS DONATION.

Our friend, Josiah Stickney, Esq., of Watertown, has given to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the sum of twelve thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used to buy books on Horticulture, Botany, Landscape Gardening, and kindred subjects, for thirty years, when the fund is to be passed over to Harvard College.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

What's the matter with the cows? I own three. Mother (half Jersey) and her progeny; raised them all. Mother nine years old. A two year and a one and a half year old, (full blooded Jersey sire). All sound; by full blooded Jersey bulls. The old cow gave me a dead calf three months before her time. The youngest has just followed suit with the amendment that the dead calf came at maturity. I look for the same result from the other, as I hear from some of my neighbors that when this thing once begins it goes through the herd. The old cow was soiled last summer, fed on green oats and corn.—The others out at pasture. Fed this winter on best English hay and ruta bagas. G.

Framingham, Feb. 6, 1869.

In the *Ploughman* for Nov. 7th, 14th, and 21st, we gave about all that is really known about the causes of abortion in cows, and quoted at length from the Report of the Commission on this malady in the State of New York. It is a bad disease, but perhaps the unusual extension of it this winter, for we hear of many similar cases, might have been anticipated from the character of the hay season last summer. Owing to the rains much of our grass was allowed to get over-ripe, and so ergotized. A minute examination would probably show this to be the cause in numerous cases. This is a mere suggestion, and we throw it out to lead to close inspection.

— Were it not for the improved machinery now in use upon our farms, particularly reapers, mowers and threshing machines, it would be utterly impossible to supply the home consumption of grain in this country. Supposing the grain was all cut by the old fashioned sickle, the price of flour would be so high as to prevent the laboring classes in our cities from using the article.

Correspondence.

PLAN OF A BARN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have in my mind a plan for a barn, which for economy and convenience, I think will be better than the present arrangement of barns in general or any that I have seen, and I have spent the last twenty years of my life as a carpenter, mostly in the country. If the walls are to be built of brick or stone I should build circular, if of wood of an octagon form, with a floor in the centre large enough to turn a horse and cart, and drive out at the same door you come in at. The size ought to be about equal to 40 by 50, or larger, so as to get bays 15 or 20 feet deep.

The advantages of a circular form are, there is much less wall to enclose the same amount of room inside. Thus a 50 by 50 is 2500 feet for 200 feet of wall, while 200 feet of wall in a circular form will enclose almost 1000 feet more; and in feeding, none of the hay can be more than thirty or thirty-five feet from the cattle, the farthest off, and in tying the cattle in a circular form, it gives more room to go between them and clean or milk them. If you can build on a side hill so as to drive in up ten or twelve feet above the lower floor, and the floor is large enough to turn and back up to any bay, and tip it down, the saving of labor is great.

The floors are more convenient for the storage of carriages than a floor running lengthwise, as you can run them past each other; the ventilation can be made much more perfect than in a long building, as the distance is the same on all sides to the centre.

I think the best form or size is about 65 or 75 feet, diameter 70 feet will give 30 feet for floor, which is enough to turn a horse and cart in, and 20 feet bays, and the cattle require about 12 feet, which leaves 8 feet for feeding, sufficient to run a large steam hose in front of the stock. The scaffold floor may run over to the centre floor so as to keep it open, or it may be filled temporarily if it is needed; lighter timber may be used, as the wind cannot rack it as it would a square building. The space in the cellar under the centre is a better place to store roots or anything which is to be kept from freezing, as it is so far from the outside, and may be kept at a more even temperature. I believe this form has all the advantages of a square form and many more, as much less space is used for floor than in a long barn, in proportion to the space for storage, and the space for tying cattle is much more roomy and open, which contributes much to the health and comfort of the stock, and I think that foul air has been the cause of more pleuro-pneumonia than anything else.

GEO. H. HARDY.

Needham, Jan, 19, 1869.

BEE CULTURE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In my last I promised your bee keeping readers my method for securing straight combs in movable comb frames. The bevel bar which is used in most hives for this purpose, is a patented invention, but as this bevel bar has *not* a sure guide, it is of no account with me. Now, I have no trouble in getting the combs built exactly within the frames, when I use old brood comb for guides. I cut it in strips about three cells deep, and stick it to a flat bar with a mixture of equal parts of rosin and beeswax simmered together and used very hot, and if put on properly it will not come off.

Most bee keepers have plenty of old comb that will answer for this purpose, and old brood comb is better than new, as it is tougher and not so apt to come off. Only worker brood comb should be used for guide comb, as the bees would build the same kind of comb down that they are started with—the more worker comb there is in a hive, the better, as the queen would be obliged to lay all worker eggs, and the larger would be the number of workers.

If we could get our hives filled with all worker brood comb, thousands of useless drones would be got rid of, and the honey which they would consume saved, and the same room occupied to breed drones in would be used to breed worker bees, or for storing honey and bee bread.

Now I do not expect that all who keep bees take interest enough in them to use movable comb hives, or even if they did, perhaps they would not care whether the combs were built in them crooked or straight, but should they lose a hive of bees, which sometimes does happen to the best of bee keepers, they would then find it quite convenient to have the combs straight, so that they could be taken out and cleaned of dead bees. The combs could then be put away in some dry, cool place, for future use.

But few bee keepers know what a large amount of honey a good swarm of bees will collect in a day when the honey season is at its height. A bee keeper laughed at me when I told him that a swarm of bees which I had just put into a hive for him (that was nearly full of new clean comb, which a swarm had died out of the winter before,) would carry in that day ten pounds of honey. "Well," he said, "I will weigh them now, and again at night." It was then about eleven o'clock A. M. After they were done work at night he weighed them again and found that they had carried in twelve and a half pounds. I have no doubt that a good strong stock of bees will carry in upwards of twenty pounds a day, for a number of days during the month of June, provided they have the empty comb to put it in. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Ploughman* will think that I have set the amount rather high, but I think they will do it, and I intend to know the coming season whether they will or not. I have one hive of bees that I think carried in that amount, one day in June last, when the apple trees were in blossom.

In my next I shall speak of the Honey Emptying Machine, and from time to time as the season advances, I shall give your bee keeping readers my plan for transferring bees from box to the movable comb hives. Also, my plan for making forced or artificial swarms, which every bee keeper should understand, as natural swarming cannot be depended upon to keep a stock of bees good.

H. ALLEY.

Wenham, Mass.

LABOR ON THE FARM.

A DISCUSSION

By the Swansea Agricultu'l Library Association.

Reported for the Ploughman.

The essay on "Swansea Farming," by Allen Mason, Esq., was taken up and that portion of it which relates to farm labor was discussed.

WM. H. PIERCE.—I think the loss we sustain in having too little labor fully equal to that of having too little manure. With more labor our land would be kept cleaner and in the future less labor, *in proportion to the crops raised*, would be required. More material could be gathered for the compost heaps and yards and everything about the farm kept in better order. The cost of labor causes us often to employ only one man when two would be much more profitable. Our farms, implements and teams represent a certain amount of capital, and it should not fail to return us dividends for the want of one or two men to manage it in the best possible manner. No man can succeed in farming, or in any other vocation, who pays no attention to his business, and when we invest capital in the farm, or anything thereunto belonging, proper means should be used to secure reasonable returns.

In the cultivation of hoed crops we depend much less on hand labor, and much more on our own teams than was customary years ago. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before planting; the rows made straight, and the whole farm work so systemized as to make the circumstances beyond our control as few as possible.

E. P. SHORT.—An extra man in the month of September would pay me well. Every farmer can find something about his premises that will increase the size and value of his compost heap, which if judiciously applied to the soil will render active a certain amount of capital that would otherwise lie dormant.

In a cotton factory we see a perfect system. Each department performs its requisite work and there is no waiting one for another. So it should be on the farm. Capital is invested in land. It needs manure. It should be supplied. It needs cultivating. Cultivation implies labor and it too should be supplied in no stinted measure. In progression let us be equal, if not superior, to the mechanic or merchant, and not fall in the rear to become grumblers and fault finders.

SETH BROWN.—Extra help is greatly needed by farmers in midsummer. Mowing comes at the time of the greatest activity, among weeds, and then if ever, labor is needed, and would pay among the cultivated crops. But mowing must be attended to in season, and for want of sufficient help weeds are allowed to grow, crops are injured, and the land filled with foul seeds which in future years will sadly interfere with the pleasure and profits of farming. The want of system enables our business to lead us, instead of our leading our business, and is productive not only of pecuniary loss but of vexation of spirit. A well kept diary of the farm management would be "profitable for reproof, for correction and for instruction in righteousness." "Wisdom is good with an inheritance and by it there is profit."

ALLEN MASON.—I have much faith in farming as a vocation. It is a safe, sure business and attended with less fluctuation than other branches of labor. The young man who enters a large city to obtain his livelihood is immediately surrounded with temptations to which dwellers in the country are comparatively strangers, and while the chances are unfavorable to financial improvement, a loss of moral character is greatly to be feared. If I had a son I would by all means advise him to be a farmer. I should not only have faith in his financial success, but I should constantly remember that worldly wealth holds no comparison with wealth of character.

It is true that all our farming operations should be conducted with more system. Defective cultivation and want of system are serious drawbacks upon the agriculture of this town. By systematic arrangements and proper cultivation, could not every farmer in town add fifty dollars annually to his income? If so, let us notice the result. In this town there are one hundred and sixty farms. The product of one hundred and sixty multiplied by fifty is eight thousand. A saving of eight thousand dollars annually! How quickly it would cancel our town debt. If the same reasoning is applicable to the State it would make an annual saving of over two millions of dollars.

This subject, it appears to me, is worthy the attention of every farmer, and perhaps all present can do something towards making Swansea farming what it should be.

N. B. GARDNER, *Secretary.*

Swansea, Jan. 25th, 1869.

ONIONS FOR POULTRY.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

It is a fact well known to owners of poultry that the occasional use of onions to be mixed and fed to poultry with their other feed is one of the surest ways of keeping a yard of poultry in health.

I am afraid it has not received the attention and use that its merits really demand. I am well satisfied that the use of this vegetable would prevent three fourths of the diseases that a poultry yard is subject to. Not that it is a cure all after disease has once secured a hold, but I know I have cured cases of most severe roup by its use after standard remedies had failed. I became convinced that an article like this would cure. The occasional use of it would be a preventive, and such I have found it to be not only in roup but in all those diseases that poultry are so liable to under carelessness and mismanagement. Fowls will readily eat it if sliced fine and mixed with their feed. Give it as often as once a week, oftener if you choose, it will do them good. Make a trial of this vegetable, breeders of poultry, and then you will know for a certainty how to appreciate its use.

ARTHUR B. HOWARD.

Belchertown, Mass., Feb. 1, 1869.

— An experienced orchardist says that apple trees two years old are better for setting out than those of a more advanced age, and will produce fruit as soon after being transplanted, all other things being equal, as trees four or five years old.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

HOUSE AND GARDEN FLOWERS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

NO. II.

The Verbena, or Vervain.

In the ancient forests, witnessing the mysteries of Druidism, gleamed the Vervain. It embellished the altars of Jupiter; it was dedicated to the service of the gods. A crown of Myrtle and Vervain adorned the brow of Venus victorious. It was considered a Divine blessing, and its properties were limitless. When the Roman heralds-at-arms were despatched to other nations with greetings of peace or war, they wore a wreath of Vervain.

In the greatest veneration was the plant held by the Druids, who made sacrifices to the earth, whenever it was gathered, and Pliny asserts that they made use of it in casting lots, in drawing omens, and in other magical arts. The worshippers of the sun scattered branches of Vervain upon the earth while performing their orisons.

In Germany, one of the still prevalent peasant customs is giving a wreath interwoven with Vervain, to the new married bride, as an omen that she is under the protection of the goddess Venus; Dryden supposes the plant to have been used as an article of food, in ancient periods as in his lines,

"Some scattered pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with Vervain, were his daily fare."

With all its properties, its ancient history, and German mysticism, the plant has come to us with its brilliancy, its grace, its delicacy, freshness and fragrance; its variety in detail and its unparalleled beauty as a flower. No garden is complete without the Verbena.

The native American Verbena is a perennial so excessively hardy that its extermination is almost impossible. It crowds out the more modest wild flowers in field and marsh, and flaunts its blue banner along the dustiest roadsides. So common as to be worthless, a pest to farmers, disregarded by even the hungriest cattle, the genus was considered a worthless, weedy race, until the introduction of the scarlet, white, crimson and pink exotics from Buenos Ayres in 1835. Then began the Verbena culture with us, and its rapid progress in the hands of skillful florists, multiplied the scarlet into innumerable varieties of color. Now our greenhouses display pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, blue and purple in all their shades, besides several variegated species.

The exotic Verbena is tender, and although a perennial properly, in our harsh climate, it becomes an annual, dying to the ground with the severe frosts. Many flower culturists prefer buying slips in the spring to keeping the plants through the winter; but although this plan has the advantage of less attending care, the other, that of cultivating them as house plants, will give your summer garden the benefit of their brilliancy full two months earlier in the year; and we have seen them so successfully grown, that we advise this practice, especially if you wish to raise varieties. Slips and cuttings grow readily, and if turned out of the pots in June, will flower in August; in a few months they will be large plants, but useless for propagating varieties.

Seed sown now in January, and kept in a warm, sunny window, will begin to flower in May or June. Greenhouse seedlings may be procured, which will flower in early May.

Garden Verbenas should be planted in masses, and when on beds of distinct design, with an edging of box, they are the greatest ornament of the flower garden. Hemispherical beds of Verbena are extremely pretty, and with care, the form of the bed can be preserved through the season.

Small beds may be effectively planted with gradations in shade of one color, the deepest shade forming a centre; beds of this sort must slope from the centre downward to the edge, else the effect will be lost. Striking and tasteful contrasts, too, can be prettily grouped.

We find that the plant will grow readily in the open air, during the mild weather, in almost any soil, and making proper allowance for the influence of soil on atmosphere, the same will be found true of the Verbena, as a house plant, if it is kept sufficiently warm.

A temperature of from sixty-eight to seventy-two degrees in the sunlight and during the day, and not lower than fifty-six degrees through the night, has been proved eminently successful, with a soil of the following compost: One part sand, two parts well decomposed manure, three parts good garden loam, two parts leaf or turf mould. In the absence of leaf or turf mould, a good substitute is the decomposed vegetable matter from the inside of old stumps or hollow trees; it is easily obtainable and is a very good fertilizer. The ingredients of the compost should be thoroughly mixed together, except the leaf or turf mould, or decomposed vegetable matter, which should form the surface soil. A fifth of the flower pot should be filled with the drainage materials covered lightly with moss; the mixture should be placed upon the moss, with the surface soil topping the whole.

If the plants are raised from cuttings, the slips may be placed in water for a few hours, and then started in sand, or may be inserted directly into the compost prepared for them. The principal care in their culture is to keep them moist enough without moulding, and warm enough without drying them up.

A friend who has some of the finest Verbenas we have ever seen, sprinkles them every night, and places them near the stove. In the morning she places them in the sunlight and sprinkles them again. Her Verbenas always flower in the garden in early May, while others generally do not blossom till June, and the cuttings are as late as August.

We remarked once that we had always considered it injurious to give plants a great quantity of water.

"So do I," she replied, "object to deluging plants; but you will observe I only *sprinkle* my Verbenas at night and morning, and I always give them more water than my other plants; they are very thirsty."

Upon further inquiry we found that her plants all grew during the winter in the same garden soil in which they bloomed through the summer, and their winter growth was always healthy and vigorous. Her flower stand is a mass of brilliant bloom; passers-by involuntarily look up at the window where the many hued Verbenas nod to the sun; bright geraniums peep forth from their bowers of green: stately Japan lilies allow themselves to be admired, and the sweetest and most fragrant flowers glow as if in warm gratitude for the tender pains taken with them.

The sweet scented Verbena, (Lippia) is an exotic of deservedly great favor. The flowers are not very attractive, being small and almost colorless, but the leaves diffuse a grateful aroma of lemon and almond. When dried, they will pleasantly scent a box or drawer for several weeks. The plant is of a bright green color, will grow readily in the open air through the mild weather, and is a pretty shrub for a garden bed or border.—The Vervains grow close to the soil, the stems taking root easily when pressed into the ground.

Stock Department.

ASSORT THE STOCK.

This is an important matter. If it has not been attended to, it should be delayed no longer. One of the great secrets of successful sheep husbandry is, to assort the flock; to select all the old, poor, and almost worthless sheep, and sell them in the fall, at some price. They should be got rid of. It is better to sell them low in the fall, than to keep them till spring to die. The food they have consumed might have been saved, and the price the sheep would have brought in the fall, might have been saved also. Poor, sickly sheep, communicate disease to healthy ones, and the whole flock suffers. It is true these suggestions are more important in large flocks than small ones.

But it is not alone of sheep that we speak. Old cattle should be weeded out and disposed of. All stock should pay for their keeping by increased value. If an animal is worth no more in the spring than fall, he had better be got rid of in the fall—for his keeping, which is quite an item of expense, would be saved.

The same may be said in regard to horses It is proper to weed out thoroughly the old, scaly, poor stock, before winter sets in, and get rid of it. By no means reverse this.—Don't dispose of your very best and keep the poorest. Keep the best always to use, to breed from. If overstocked, these remarks are all the more pertinent and timely. The best cows, the best mares, the best sheep, are most profitable for any one. Keep these, and keep them well. Keep them in good order, and if you have too many to keep well, sell some of these. Starving stock never pays. It is always a losing operation.—Every farmer should make liberal provision for his stock in winter. If he has not meadow hay enough, he should provide for more in the spring. Clover seed can be sowed, and clover hay for cattle, sheep, and even horses, if properly saved, is equal to the best timothy, and its fattening properties are greater. —*Rural World.*

REMARKS ON BREEDING.

The Rev. H. Berry, in his excellent Essay on Breeding, says: "A person selecting a stock from which to breed, notwithstanding he has set up for himself a standard of perfections, will obtain them with qualifications of different descriptions and in different degrees. In breeding from such he will exercise his judgment, and decide where indispensable or desirable qualities are wanting, and will cross with animals with a view to establish them. This proceeding will be of the 'give and take' kind. He will submit to the introduction of a trifling defect, in order that he may profit by a great excellence; and between excellences perhaps somewhat incompatible, he will decide on which is the greatest and give it the preference.

"To a farmer beginning improvement, the best advice is, to get as good a bull as he can; and if he has a good one of his kind, to use him indiscriminately with all his cows, and when by this proceeding, which ought to be persisted in, his stock has, with an occasional change of bull, become sufficiently stamped with desirable excellences, his selection of males should then be made, to eradicate defects which he thinks it desirable to get rid of. He will not fail to keep in view the necessity of *good blood* in the bulls resorted to, for that will give the only assurance that they transmit their own valuable properties to their offspring; but he must not depend on this alone, or he will soon run the risk of degeneracy."

The Dairy.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year, gives the following as his treatment. He says: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slighted salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and 'ask for more.' The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon, and night. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING COWS.

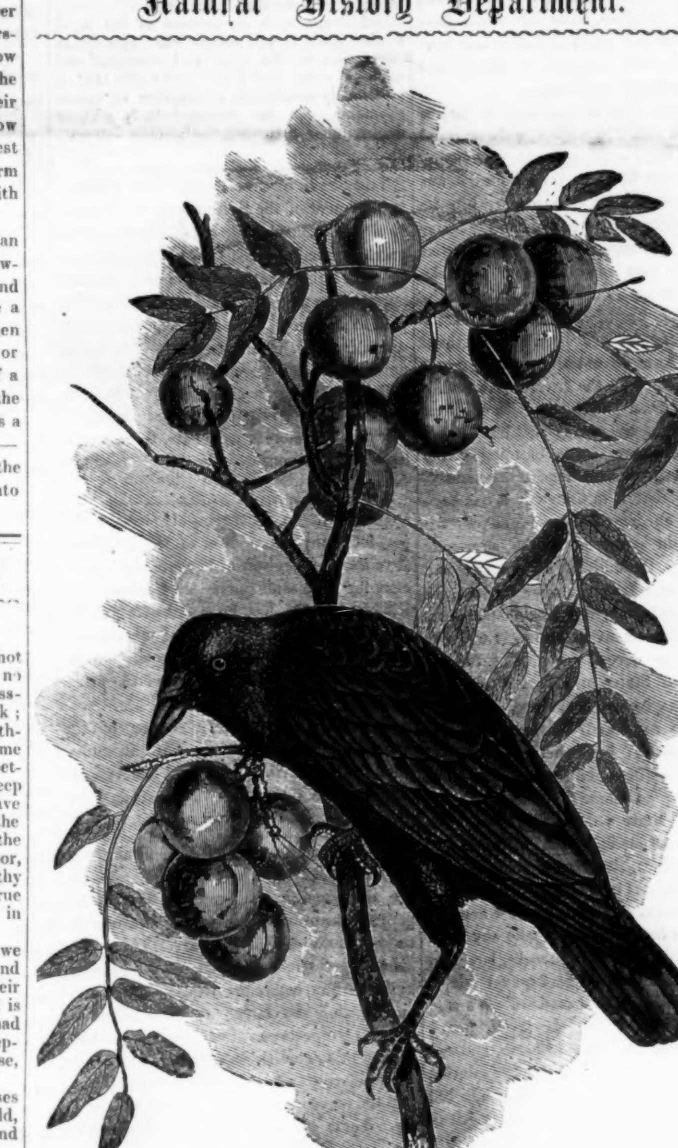
In the correspondence of *The Ohio Farmer* occurs the following:—"I have had 25 cows to milk, and found timothy and wild grass the best. To feed in winter, use shorts, ground oats, shorts and corn meal; shorts make more milk than clear meal; oats ground do better than either; but corn meal with shorts makes richer milk, but no more of it. I have fed potatoes largely; they do tolerably well, but milk a day or two old gets strong. Ruta baga turnips and carrots would not do for me to make butter from the milk; but of all the roots I ever tried, sugar beet is the best. I heard pumpkins were good to make milk and tried them. I had twelve milkers; I divided them; fed six with pumpkins three weeks, and all run on grass alike. Those that had pumpkins gave not a gill more milk than the others, but I believe it was a little richer."

USE OF MUCK.

Muck should never be taken to the field direct from the swamp. It should be exposed to the atmosphere for six months or more, the longer the better, and composted with lime or unleached ashes.

— The celebrated vineyards and castle of "Chateau Lafitte," near Bordeaux, recently sold at auction for the sum of 4,000,000 francs, to an agent of the late Baron James de Rothschild of Paris, were bought for the account of Senor Marfori, but whether for himself or for the ex-Queen Isabella has not yet been ascertained.

Natural History Department.



COMMON CROW, *Corvus Americanus.* Audubon.

HABITS OF THE COMMON CROW.

By Edward A. Samuels, Esq.

There has recently been much discussion on the habits of the Crow. The following, prepared by E. A. Samuels, Esq., throws some light on this subject.

"Until very recently I have been the earnest advocate of this bird, and have believed that the benefits that it renders much more than balance the injuries that it inflicts; but I must say that, after careful consideration, my faith in its utility is sadly shaken.

"At the outset, I will say that I have kept specimens in captivity, and have, by actual observation, proved that at least eight ounces of such food as frogs, fish, &c., are eaten daily by our common crow. However, to be absolutely within bounds, we will fix the food of the crow to be equal to five ounces of animal matter per diem. Beginning, then, with the new year, we will follow the life of this bird through all the seasons, and then compare the results arrived at together, good and bad.

"During the months of January, February and March, when the face of the country is covered with snow, most of the crows migrate from New England, and the few that remain depend for a scanty subsistence upon the seeds of wild plants and weeds, acorns and apples that have been left upon the trees and frozen; and they occasionally capture a field mouse that strays from its nest in the stubble field or swamp. The life of the crow, during these months, is one continued starvation, and the expression 'poor as a crow,' may be applied to it, as well describing its condition. It succeeds, however, in finding a few cocoons of legidopterous insects, meets occasionally with a caterpillar or beetle, and, on the whole, its labors during these months may be called beneficial, and it may be considered as doing as much good as during the whole month of April.

"Let us adopt, in this discussion, a system of numerals to signify the relative value of this bird through the year, taking the unit 1 to represent the value of one complete day's labor in the interest of man. The crow may therefore be considered as valuable during January, February and March, 30 units; and in April it is unquestionably so for 30 units more, for its food then consists almost entirely of noxious insects in their different forms. It is perfectly safe to say that it would destroy a thousand insects, in making up the amount of food—five ounces—that I mentioned above; and it is not improbable that during this month it actually eats that number daily.

"During the first half of May its labors are undoubtedly beneficial, for its food still consists almost entirely of insects; but after about the middle of that month, when the small birds have begun to lay their eggs and hatch their young, the crow divides its diet pretty equally between them and the insects. We will allow that, during the latter part of May half of its food consists of injurious insects and other vermin, it is therefore beneficial in the whole month about 23 units. But it is perfectly reasonable to say that during the remaining complete eight days, it, upon every one of these days, destroys at least the eggs or young of one pair of sparrows, four in number; of one pair of warblers, four in number; and of one pair of thrushes or starlings, four in number; I have seen a pair of crows, in two visits to an orchard, within a half hour's time, destroy the young birds in two robins' nests.

"Now, let us calculate what the daily injury amounts to, in the daily destruction, for eight days, of the twelve eggs or young of these three pairs of small birds. Bradley says that a pair of sparrows will destroy 3,360 caterpillars for a week's family supplies. For four weeks, at the lowest estimate, the young of our sparrows are fed on this diet, making in all, 13,440 noxious insects; and as they feed, more or less, upon this same diet during their stay with us, killing certainly as many as 50 insects each daily, the family, if it had lived, would devour 200 per diem; or, before they leave us in September, as many as 20,000. The warblers are entirely insectivorous, and we certainly must allow them as great destructive capacities as the sparrows. The four that the crow destroys would therefore have devoured, before they leave us in the autumn, at least 30,000 caterpillars and other insects. A pair of thrushes have been actually seen to carry over a hundred insects, principally caterpillars, to their young, in an hour's time. The family mentioned above would therefore eat at least 600 per diem, while they remain in the nest; which being three weeks, the total amount would be 12,600; and before they leave us in the fall, allowing only fifty each per day—a small number—they would, in the aggregate, kill 20,000 more.

"Thus, we find that the crow in one day destroys birds that, if allowed to live, would together eat 96,040 insects, before they would leave us for their winter homes, or about 96 times as many as it would itself eat in a day, if its food consisted entirely of insects, instead of entirely of eggs or young birds. It is therefore injurious during the last half of May — keeping our original calculation in view—eight times ninety-six, or 768 units.

"During the whole month of June and the first half of July, while its family are in the nest, it is at least DOUBLY destructive, for its young are possessed of voracious appetites, requiring an abundance of food to supply them. Allowing then that, of its and their diet, half consists of insects during these 46 days, it is beneficial about 46 units. But, as at least one-half of the other half consists of young birds and eggs, it is injurious during the same period at least 48 units daily, or the half of 96, making in all 2208 units for June and the first half of July. The remaining quarter of its and their food, during this time, consists of berries and various small seeds and reptiles; and this diet may be considered as of neutral importance, economically speaking.

"During the last half of July, and through August, and the first half of September, its diet consists of about half insects and mice, and the balance of berries and small fruits. It is, therefore, during this time beneficial about thirty units; and is not injurious otherwise than by eating garden fruits or grains—items that I do not consider in the present discussion. From the middle of September until November, its food loses much of its fruit character, because of the failure of supply; and it feeds at least two-thirds on insects and other noxious animals. It is therefore during this period beneficial 30 units and is not injurious. And during November and December it is beneficial to about the same extent that it is in February and March, or about 40 units.

"We have now but to condense the foregoing results, and we have in the aggregate, the sum total of the crow's merits and demerits. We find that during the whole year it is beneficial to the amount of 229 units, and that it is injurious to the extent of 2,976 units, an exhibit which proves at once that these birds are not only worthless, but are ruinously destructive."

The Stable.

MAKE THE HORSES WORK.

Horses were designed as beasts of burden, to relieve mankind from fatiguing drudgery. It does not hurt them to work hard, if they are treated kindly. It is not the hard drawing and ponderous loads that wear out horses and make them poor, baulky and worthless; but it is the hard driving, the worry by rough and inhuman drivers, that uses up more horse flesh, fat and muscle than all the labor a team performs.

Consider the ponderous loads that many teams are required to cart every day, and several times a day, and yet they appear to grow fatter and stronger every year. They are treated kindly. On the other hand, other horses, that do not perform half the labor, soon grow poor, and give out, and the next we hear of them is, they die with the harness on. Hard work does not kill them; but the worrying, fretting, and abuse did the job.

Horses will do all the mowing and reaping on a large farm, thrash the grain, pitch the hay, turn the grindstone, saw the wood, and perform almost all the heavy labor that farmers have been accustomed to do, and grow fat, if they are not worried and jerked and kicked about as if they were a living football.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Sheepfold.

AGE OF SHEEP.

The age of sheep may be known by examining the front teeth, They are eight in number, and appear during the first year, all of a small size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished, being of a larger size. In the third year, two other small teeth, one from each side, drop out, and are replaced by two large ones, so that there are now four large teeth in the middle, and two pointed ones on each sides. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year, the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to be worn, and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out and are broken.

CLAY LOAM.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says he finds his clay loam grounds increase more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster per acre, than from the application of barnyard manure.

Miscellaneous.

MUCK FOR MANURE.

There are many kinds of muck which become good manure simply by being taken out and exposed during the autumnal and winter months, to the action of the air and frost. The effect of the latter is to *fine* or pulverize the mass, and render it more easily handled, while that of the former tends to sweeten it; all muck of vegetable nature, and which has long lain submerged, being possessed of an acid or sour principle which lessens greatly its value as a manure, if it does not actually destroy it.

It is by no means necessary, as many suppose, and as most agricultural writers attest, that all unlucky masses require to be composted before they can be rendered of actual benefit to the soil. I have seen excellent and luxuriant crops of corn which had received no other dressing than muck taken directly from the primitive bed, and placed fresh under the corn at planting. Most muck which can be regarded as at all valuable for manuring crops, is almost exclusively of vegetable origin, and the result of successive annual deposits and decompositions, extending, for ought we know to the contrary, through thousands of years, or perhaps centuries. I have seen, in muck taken from a depth of thirty feet below the surface, the impression of leaves as freshly and distinctly defined as if sketched by the hand of art; yet the mass was as thoroughly decomposed as vegetable matters can be without dissipation or loss of identity.

That composting very essentially enhances the value of many, perhaps of most kinds of muck, when contemplated as a means of vegetable enrichment, there can be no question; but that it is in all cases indispensable, is a position wholly unsusceptible of proof. To every one, therefore, who is the owner of a *good muck bed* (a swamp, a pond, or a running stream through his premises), I would say, use it at all times just as you would short manure. If its effects are not manifest the first season, they will be the next, and your land will soon exhibit evidences of its value which no one can dispute.

Muck may be used by the farmer in a great variety of ways, and always so as to be profitable. It may be made to absorb the liquid matters which are constantly accumulating around his buildings, and which are too frequently permitted to sink into the earth, or it may be mixed with loam in the yards, and used as a top dressing for lands in grain or grass. In either of these modes of application, it will produce excellent effects. I hope that, as a general thing, there will be more attention accorded to this subject, and to the subject of manuring lands with other matters, than we have heretofore evinced in our operations. We need all we can get from the soil, and the more we bestow in the form of manure, the more we shall receive. The autumn is a favorable season for attending to matters of this kind, and a few days devoted to the subject then will enable us to double our products without anything like an equivalent expense in money, or in time, which with most men of industrial and economical habits, is synonymous with cash.

HOW TO BUILD A CORN CRIB.

How to have a rat proof corn crib, is a great question among farmers. A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmers' Club gives the following experience:

I have a corn crib that has stood for twenty years, and has never had a rat, and but one mouse in it to my knowledge. Posts ten or twelve feet long, and eight inches square; mortice two feet from one end; for end-sills, two inch mortice with tusk. Taper post from sill to the end, by hewing off inside until the end is reduced to four inches diameter; make smooth with draw-knife and nail on tin smooth half way to the end, below the sill. Let sills be eigth inches square; also, end tie them and the rafter plates strong with moderate interties. Brace well, and lath up and down with three quarter inch lath; dovetail or countersink joists crosswise; lay the floor, and board up the ends with ungrooved boards; let each bent be twelve feet long, six feet wide at the sill, and seven and one-half feet at plate; and if full to peak, it will hold two hundred and fifty bushels. I never had an ear to hurt on account of the great width. If preferred, lay the floor with lath or narrow boards, with room for ventilation. Each post should stand on stone, about three inches from the ground, and each stone have a foundation two feet square and below the frost.

WHAT A HALF ACRE WILL DO.

A shoemaker over in Jersey bought a half acre lot. He was fond of fruit and read the papers. The soil was wet clay, and he selected fruit to the climate. He built a house and put his land in a condition to produce fruit. He had no manure but the droppings of street cattle. In his leisure, he brought from the woods, bark, rotten wood, moss and leaf mould, which he mixed with the soil three feet deep. This was done by degrees, and as fast as the ground was prepared he planted fruit. He became so interested and successful that he retired from the cobbler's bench. I was his neighbor and knew him intimately. His half acre supported himself and wife comfortably—almost in elegance. She had no servant, and had plenty of time to cultivate flowers. Strangers inquired about their beautiful home. Isabella grapes and common currants formed the bulk of his fruit. With a better selection his income would have been larger. Others had the same success on small pieces of ground. One I knew who supported his family on an acre. Half was in grapes, the crop of which in one season sold for $800, and he had no bills to pay. If concentration will give success, let us know it and practice it.—*Dr. Peck, in the N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW MUCH.

How much better is your farm than it was one year ago? How much better are your implements? How much more lovely have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs? How much have you added to the value of your property by the planting of orchard trees and the small fruits? How much better is your stock of horses, of sheep, of cattle? How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown? How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural papers, from your experience in relation to your farm operations? How much have you done to aid your wife and daughters in their household duties by furnishing them with improved household utensils, and the better location and arrangement of wells, cisterns, walks, wood piles, cellars and dairy rooms? How much of kindness and charity have you exercised toward the needy and the helpless? How much better husband, father, brother, man are you than you were one year ago? Now is the time to reflect upon all these things.—*Prairie Farmer.*

— A Horse's Petition to his Driver—"Going up the hill, whip me not; coming down hill, hurry me not; on level road, spare me not; of hay and corn, rob me not; of clean water, stint me not; with sponge and brush, neglect me not; of soft dry bed, deprive me not; tired and hot, wash me not; if sick or cold, chill me not; with bit and reins, Oh! jerk me not; and when you are angry, strike me not."

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1869.

ADULTERATION IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The Committee on Agriculture for two consecutive Fridays have had under consideration an order asking for legislation to prevent frauds in Commercial Fertilizers. Joseph Breck, Esq., Hon. J. M. S. Williams, and other gentlemen, appeared before the Committee. It was in evidence that large adulterations of Commercial Fertilizers were made, and that some of the fertilizers sold in the market were not worth the cost of transportation. The opinion was expressed that an Inspector, appointed by the Governor, with an office in the city of Boston, who should have power to enter and examine all fertilizers stored or offered for sale, and with authority to analyze the same, would furnish some protection to the public, who now often pay forty and even fifty dollars per ton for an article made up of coal ashes, a little pulverized bone, and some traces of decomposed animal substances.

In addition to the authority to analyze, it was suggested by the Chairman, that the Inspector should brand every package and barrel after examination; that if he had doubts he should withhold his brand until an analysis had been made, that the dealer should furnish a statement of the ingredients of the fertilizer offered for sale, and that if, upon an analysis being made, a considerable variation from the ingredients advertised should be found in the fertilizer, the Inspector should have power to commence an action against the dealer for fraud, and that a heavy penalty should be imposed in case of conviction.

All testimony agreed upon the value and importance of pure Commercial Fertilizers, and the dealers were in favor of a stringent law, not only to protect the public against frauds, but to protect honest dealers against unprincipled manufacturers.

The opinion seemed to prevail in the Committee that legislation was demanded, and the Chairman was directed to prepare a bill and present it for consideration at the next meeting.

It appeared from the testimony, that in spite of the frauds, immense quantities of Commercial Fertilizers are sold annually, not only to gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, but to farmers living in remote sections in the State and throughout New England.

We shall add something more upon this important subject after the next meeting of the Committee, which we believe was to take place this week on Friday.

LOOSE DOINGS AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate all affairs connected with the late repairs of the State House, has made a lengthy report, which reflects very severely on Hon. James M. Stone, a former speaker, who had the management of the business. The law authorising the repairs provided that no work should be done until it was all contracted for, and the contract made by the speaker was for $98,000, including the furniture, and the work commenced accordingly. But as it went on, as Mr. Stone says by way of explaining his conduct, he saw many things that might be done differently, to the advantage of the State, and so before he was through he run the State in debt for the large sum of $156,000 over the contract, the bills of which, although Mr. Stone could not legally bind the State, the Legislature has appropriated the money to pay, as equitably due, being incurred by a person whom the State held out as its agent. Some of the bills showed a very improvident course of management by Mr. Stone, and there were one or two so grossly unreasonable that the committee refused to pay them until greatly reduced.

In conclusion, the committee find that the excess of expenditure over the appropriation arose from the total disregard of the Commissioner for the laws of the Commonwealth, and they feel called upon to censure his course in that respect. Such a disregard of the law by the officer which the law created is in itself most reprehensible, however beneficial may be the result, and is a precedent most dangerous in this law abiding Commonwealth. The fact, if fact it be, that this money was used for the best good of the State, affords not the slightest palliation of what, to the committee, seems a serious offence.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The greatest drain on the Treasury and the national resources, is the expense of supporting our large army, now numbering between fifty and sixty thousand, and costing about as many million dollars. A bill has been prepared for its reduction of which the following are the leading features. The consolidation of the Commissary, Pay and Quartermaster Departments into one Department, to be called the Department of Supplies; the absorption of the ordnance corps into the artillery corps; the reduction of the infantry regiments from forty-five to thirty; no more Brigadier Generals to be appointed, thus leaving the number at eight, the rank of Regimental Commissaries of Subsistence for cavalry to be abolished; the number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment to be reduced; Regimental Bands to be abolished; the term of enlistment to be fixed at five years; the mode of reducing the infantry regiments to be by absorption—that is by casualty, expiration of terms of enlistment, discharge, death, disability, dismissal or resignation; the number of all ranks of staff officers to be reduced; no new appointments of officers to be made, either from West Point or from civil life, until the proposed reduction shall have been effected, which will require about two years—the number to be cut off being about 600.

Munificent Gift. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last Saturday, a communication from Mr. Josiah Stickney was read in which he presented the Society the annual income of twelve thousand dollars to be enjoyed for thirty years, which is to be appropriated to the purchase of books on botany, horticulture, landscape gardening and architecture, to be called the Stickney Library. After the thirty years the fund by the terms of the gift is to go to Harvard College, the interest to be used in aid of the Lawrence Scientific School, or for the practical support of a Professor of Botany, or the support of the Botanical Garden, or to buy books for the botanical and horticultural department in the library as they see fit. Mr. Stickney is one of the few who choose to be their own executors. No gift could be more timely or acceptable.

Gen. Grant. The President elect has made another visit to New York, where he seems to delight to go, as he is always the recipient of most gratifying attentions. Of course he was the lion wherever he went. He returned to Washington Tuesday, to be there when the electoral vote was declared. There are as yet no reliable statements of who are to be in the cabinet. The General knows better than any hitherto heard of public man, how to keep his secrets.

The Musical Jubilee. The plan of the grand musical festival announced by Mr. Gilmore for the 4th of July is meeting with commendation from every quarter. There have been many contributions to the guaranty fund of $150,000, and there is every prospect of assured success. Our leading hotels and retail dealers consider a thousand dollars a good investment for so attractive an occasion.

GOVERNMENT AID TO RAILROADS.

Our government has always been most liberal in its grants of the public lands to promote educational objects, and of late years in aid of some of the large railroad enterprises, of which the great line of the Pacific railroad is the most conspicuous example. The grants of lands to States for educational purposes have been in many cases most judiciously used, and in some cases of grants to railroads, as in the Illinois Central Railroad the enhanced value of the alternate sections reserved by the government has probably been so great as to compensate and more than make up for the loss to the country of the portions appropriated, to say nothing of the immense development of three sources of the country through which the lines run. These grants, together with the bounties given to soldiers and descendants of soldiers of the wars, have been the means and great cause of the rapid growth and development of the great west, and the country has not regretted the liberality which has prompted these lavish gifts.

The best lands of most of the newly settled States are now to a great extent disposed of and yet as population advances westward, continually new domains are opened up, and still new railroads are projected on the basis of expected government aid in lands and subsidies of money. The success of the Pacific railroad has encouraged the formation of new projects to step in and petition Congress for aid in building other lines, and for several branches, some of which have been debated and rejected, and others have obtained favorable reports of committees and yet remain open questions.

Congress however is beginning to incline to a different policy in respect to these grand schemes. The Pacific railroad was before the public more than ten years before it was finally authorised by Congress, with its immense grants of land and aid in the shape of loans of government scrip. The parties interested in that road are sure to make enormous fortunes, out of the sale of the lands and the use of the subsidies, but the road would never have been built without that aid, and we do not know that any one regrets the policy of the government in aiding so magnificent a scheme with a liberal hand, in view of the energy that has characterised its managers in the building of the line and of the great advantage to the country.

In recent debates in Congress it has been stated that an incredible amount of the public domain has been in the aggregate given to help the building of railroads and other purposes. It is estimated by statistics that the amount granted is 185,000,000 acres worth at government prices $231,000,000. This is said to exceed the area of the six New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia combined. A most startling statement indeed; but there have been many grants not in aid of corporations. The statement is so incredible that we are inclined to believe a decidedly more moderate statement made by the commissioner of the land office, that the whole grants in aid of roads do not exceed 27,000,000. The House has passed a resolution by a decisive vote that it is inexpedient to make any more grants of lands for such purposes, but that the public domain should be kept for sale or for homesteads to actual settlers. We may well suspend for a time the lavish policy which has been the rule hitherto, and we hope the House will adhere to its resolution

But what shall we say of the last new bill reported to the Senate, authorising the loan of the government credit to build two entire new lines across the continent and several branches of almost equal length? The lines proposed by the bill amount to over four thousand miles and the proposed money grant we suppose is twenty twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, besides the addition of the land which will be asked for in the same proportion as the other roads. In the present condition of the country we protest against adding one dollar to the public debt for such schemes. The guarantee of interest on the companies' bonds is exactly the same to the country as the loan of the money, and the government has got to increase its debt to just that amount. The success of the line now building is no criterion of that of two or three competing lines. The country has no need of them at present. The bill looks like a wholesale speculation at the expense of the Treasury and the country. It seems improbable that a bill of this kind can pass through Congress, at a time when our heavy debt calls on us to retrench and cut off our expenses wherever possible, instead of such lavish and reckless expenditures as this bill involves.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

This institution has now been in operation in Boston nearly seven years, and during its brief history has gathered between six and seven thousand volumes of valuable books, which are always open to the public on payment of a very small subscription fee. It was established on an entirely unsectarian basis, and has derived its support from the clergy and laymen of all denominations in this vicinity, and is almost the only society where all Christians can meet on common ground. It is therefore resorted to by all without distinction of sect, and its officers number gentlemen prominent in the different denominations. The benefits of such an institution are found to be wide spread, and it is very desirable that its power for good should be increased by a liberal support from the Christian community. Besides the 7,000 volumes in the library, it has constantly open a reading room, which regularly receives eighty-four periodicals, representing twenty religious denomina ons Its means ought to be much larger than they are, both by generous donations and by a large increase of members. The knowledge and information diffused by the society is through various channels diffused through the whole community, and it should receive a generous support. Its rooms at present are at 12 West street, Boston.

FROM CUBA.

The rising in Cuba is still in progress, and according to all accounts, is gaining strength, and enlisting more and more the sympathies of the people. The government exercises a very strict surveillance over the people of Havana, and there has been some barbarous conduct on the part of the Spanish soldiers. The ulterior object of the revolution is to be annexed to the United States. Cespedes the leader has gained some considerable advantages, and at last accounts it was feared that they were in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos. Many families have fled from the town, fearing that the insurrection will spread to that district. Fort Cabanas, which guards the place, is garrisoned only by a battalion of volunteers, and a force of regulars has been despatched to re-enforce them. Many of the Cubans have temporarily come to this country, to avoid taking sides in a manner which might complicate them whichever party prevails.

Another City. The Gloucester *Advertiser* says there is now considerable feeling manifested in that community in favor of a city charter, that petitions will soon be in circulation calling for initiatory steps, and, if deemed advisable, application for a charter will be made during the session of the present Legislature.

☞ The Maine farmers in convention at Augusta decided that the Orono, as it is called, was the best potato to grow in the State. It is also called the Carter, Reed and Foote potato, but the convention held to the name—Orono.

☞ An otter was lately seen in the Pemigwasset river in Thornton, N. H.

FINANCIAL DEBATES.

Although no comprehensive measure is before Congress to improve our financial condition, or looking to return to specie payments, many members have delivered speeches on those topics, which serve at least to indicate the course of public opinion in different parts of the country. One of the best made this session was that of Hon. Samuel Hooper, representing one of the Boston districts, who advocated with ability the plan of contraction which is the theory generally received by the mercantile community in this region. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hooper said:—

"The different plans for resuming specie payments that have been proposed thus far, in this or the other branch of Congress, seem to me open to the objection of being too complex and too uncertain in their results. They are based apparently on the idea that any reduction of the volume of the currency would be unpopular, and must therefore be avoided. Yet all these plans seem to involve practically an automatic reduction to an extent that cannot be estimated beforehand, not regulated or controlled afterward with any degree of certainty. The currency is a machine of much delicacy, but of great power, and it should therefore be simple in its character so as readily to be understood by every one. Any action of Congress that would render it complicated and uncertain in its effects and difficult to regulate, might be productive of serious trouble and inconvenience. The only mode of removing the discrepancy between its nominal and its actual value is, in my opinion, by reducing the present volume of currency; the only safe way to make that reduction is by directly withdrawing such an amount of the legal tender notes as will restore what remains in circulation to the legal and constitutional value of coin; and I have no doubt that, if judiciously conducted, resumption of specie payments can be accomplished without deranging or disturbing the business interests of the country."

The State of the Debt.—The February statement of the Secretary of the Treasury shows a considerable net increase over the previous month, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the semiannual interest on over one thousand millions of bonds was paid in January. The increase of the debt, deducting cash in the treasury, is in round numbers about fifteen and a half million dollars. Of this increase, $2,000,000 is in the shape of bonds to the Pacific railroads.—Without the interest payments, there would have been a considerable reduction of the debt.

Death of an Editor.—Mr. John J. Piper, for many years editor of the Fitchburg *Reveille*, and Register of Probate and Insolvency for Worcester county, died last week at Fitchburg. He has been out of health for two or three years. He was of a social, genial temperament, and one who was universally esteemed by his brethren of the press, who will regret his early decease.

Mr. Piper was formerly editor of the Gloucester *News*. He was born in Stratham, N. H., April, 4, 1825, and was Assitant Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate in 1853. He was appointed Register in 1862.

☞ The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of thirty-four specimens of gold, silver and copper ore, from New Mexico, together with several specimens of the agricultural growths of that territory. The specimens of gold and silver quartz are perhaps as fine as any heretofore exposed in Washington, while the copper ores are remarkably rich. The specimens of agricurtural productions would astonish, in the size and quantity produced to the acre, the farmers of this and the more northern sections of our country. These specimens were all presented to the Department by Gov. Arny.

Death of a Governor.—Dr. John Hubbard, of Hallowell, Me., died in his office Saturday noon, while sitting in a chair. He stood very eminent in his profession, had represented his town and county in the two branches of the Legislature, and was twice elected Governor of Maine. While Governor in 1849 he signed the prohibitory law enacted in the State. He was seventy-four years old.

☞ The packing season has about closed, and it appears that the number of hogs packed in the West will be about 350,000 less than last year, while the average weight and yield of lard will remain the same. In Chicago about 575,000 will be packed this season, a decrease of nearly 200,000 from year.

Sale of Stock.—H. G. White, of South Framingham, has recently sold the Short Horn bull, 9th Duke of Thorndale, and six heifers to D. S. Pratt, of Brattleboro', for the sum of $3.000.

Close of a Long Pastorate. The Worcester *Spy* says that Rev. Dr. Hill, pastor of the Second Parish, Unitarian, in that city, closed his active ministeral labors, Sunday morning, after a service of 42 years. His successor was installed on Wednesday of this week.

Death of Gen. Joseph Andrews.—The death of Gen. Joseph Andrews took place in this city Monday, after a long illness. He was born in Salem and at one time was cashier of the Commercial Bank of this city. He has been identified with various mercantile and industrial interests, and for many years took an active part in military affairs, filling with ability every grade from private to that of Brigadier General.

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—At a meeting of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, held on Tuesday, at Norwich, to act upon the lease of the road to the Boston, Hartford and Erie road for the term of one hundred years, it was voted to accept the lease—14,300 shares voting "yes," and 138 shares voting "no." A running arrangement, by which the Boston, Hartford and Erie road can take immediate possession and operate the road until the lease is ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature, was also unanimously confirmed. It is understood that the Boston, Hartford and Erie road have the right in their charter from the State of Connecticut, to make a lease with any connecting road.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, held at 54 City Exchange, Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Henry N. Farwell, the Vice President of the corporation, in the chair, it was voted that the meeting approve of the lease of the Norwich and Worcester road, made by the Directors. The Directors were likewise empowered to lease any other railroad or property they may deem advisable.—*Transcript.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the third and fourth numbers of the series of the *Household* edition of Charles Reade's novels, issued by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. These are *Love Me Little Love Me Long*, and *Never Too Late to Mend*. The form is convenient, duodecimo, and the binding, type, paper, and page, are all one could desire for elegance and clearness. They are the cheapest books for the times, all things considered, which are in the market. They are sold at the low price of one dollar per volume.

First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology, by Asa Gray, Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University.—New York. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., 1869.

The reputation of Professor Gray as a thorough and profound scholar in all departments of vegetable physiology, is known to all the scientific world. The book before us is a revised edition of the same work first issued in 1857, and is intended as an elementary book for beginners and classes, in a study which should be generally understood by all educated people. The work is complete in itself, comprising a full account of the structure, organs, growth and reproduction of plants, and of their uses in the scheme of creation, and is a complete introduction to more full and detailed works in this department. It is beautifully printed and fully illustrated by plates drawn from nature. Probably this work has been more used in colleges, academies, and in high schools in this country, than any other on the subject, and it has always preserved a very high reputation for accuracy, philosophic discussion and clearness of arrangement. Nothing is omitted which is essential to the proper understanding of the subject.

READ AND RUN.

— Greece falters over the Conference.

— Spain will certainly have a king—unless she prefers a Directory.

— The manufacture of velocipedes increases rapidly. They are turned out at prices varying from thirty-five to two hundred dollars.

— The President has ordered the remains of Mrs. Surratt to be given up to her friends for burial.

— London is touched with the spirit of modern improvement, and very soon new books on its antiquities will be needed.

— A bridge over the East River from New York to Brooklyn is fiercely canvassed. Also, a tubular tunnel or two.

— The Union Pacific Railway has no more bonds to put upon the market at present.

— Philadelphia fire riots have not gone out of fashion yet.

— Claflin & Co., of New York, are on the assessors' books for sales of dry goods last year to the amount of forty-three millions of dollars.

— The Carlists are getting ready to rise in Spain.

— We commiserate those wild geese that were seen going North, a month ago.

— Stages are still run, but they are at the theatres.

— Diamonds glitter everywhere. Soup houses are still fashionable, too.

— What Dr. Loring said about the plough, in his address before the New England Agricultural Society, deserves serious thought from ingenious mechanics.

— A couple in Hartford have been courting thirty years. There is no question that they are old enough to be married.

— Mrs. Gen. Gaines offers to compromise her claims against the city of New Orleans for one million, six hundred thousand dollars. She could get a round million more than that.

— In Java, a lady gets up a very pretty hat from the skin and feathers of a prairie chicken. How the girls must cackle under them.

— An Havana bull fighter has left a fortune of three hundred thousand dollars. Better than "fighting the tiger" generally results.

— Everybody has his monogram, now-a-days. Even the locusts will carry theirs on their backs, next July.

— Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) is being busted in marble, by Cobb.

— A velocipede will make a mile in a minute and a half.

— Paris sells its street scrapings for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. Farmers, take a hint.

— A female local ruler in India, a Begum, used to run a steamboat of her own. Some of them are perfect steamboats themselves.

— Fifth Avenue boasts of its bronze doors. Heavy.

— They are trying for a law in New York that shall permit horse cars to carry but twenty-four passengers each.

— Smelting is great fun in Newmarket Bay, New Hampshire.

— A person is living in Pennsylvania, and said to be the only person, who heard the firing of the cannon in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1776.

— Some of the uneasy ones want Santa Anna back again in Mexico.

— Panic is being cultivated in the South at great profit.

— The budded trailing arbutus has been seen around Plymouth this winter.

— Josiah Stickney has given the income of $12,000 to the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for thirty years.

— Money is growing easy everywhere, and a good spring trade is predicted as certain.

— The Miss Howe who disappeared so mysteriously from Springfield, is believed to have gone West to join a lover in matrimony. No mystery about that.

— The wheat crop in Virginia promises handsomely.

— The blanks of the United States assessors are beginning to make their appearance, a little ahead of the bluebirds.

— It is believed that a cold climate conduces to longevity.

— Sane witnesses are kept in custody, in New York, for a much longer term than the criminals whom their testimony convicts.

— Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Maine, who died of heart disease last Saturday in his chair signed the first Prohibitory Law passed in that State.

— The insurrection in Cuba is to go on until independence is established.

— The Indians are no "Hair Restorers." They never return what they pull out.

— Farmers want sowing machines, as well as their daughters.

— They don't know what to think about the Rogers murder in New York.

— The fields will soon be teeming with vegetation, and so will the men and boys with the cattle.

— Thunder and lightning in early February is an entirely new stroke of business. The lightning struck, too.

— The seal of Tom Paine is owned by his executors in New Orleans.

— Where does Bones, the minstrelsy "end-man," go when he dies? To the dogs, certainly.

— A nugget of gold has been found in Victoria, of the astonishing weight of forty pounds, and worth nine thousand dollars.

— The Nova Scotian giantess, nine feet tall, has gone to England. She will have room enough by the way.

— Playing poker—brandishing the iron rod used about the stove.

— A young lady in Newark cherishes a monomania for sitting in the churches of that city all night.

— Pistols are considered as necessary as pocket books in a man's get-up, in New York.

— St. Paul has lost its great international Hotel by fire.

— The higher education of women is making rapid advancement in Russia.

— The horses in Ireland are not usually higher than the breast of a full grown man.

— In Pensacola, Fla., you can get ten oysters for a cent.

— The youngest daughter of Hawthorne, Rose, is studying painting in Dresden. She is said to be talented.

— The female laborers on the garden farms around Boston earn from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day.

— Chicago eats a million and a half dollars worth of candy a year. "Sweets to the Sweet."

— It is thought "bathing rinks" will be talked of next; and then, of course, washing rinks.

— A woman in Ohio, whose husband has been dead for twenty-three years, has just discovered that he was killed in the Mexican war.

— A three months two pound baby "still lives" in Hartford.

— It is the protective law that has made deer so plentiful this winter in New Hampshire.

— The wealthiest heiress in Russia is the daughter of a Moscow merchant, and she swings her seventy-five millions.

— A Portland gentleman thinks of writing a "Cyclopædia of Meannesses."

— Five of the Sovereigns of Europe are bachelors. One has been divorced; six are widowed and widowers; and twenty-six are married, the Sultan of Turkey especially.

— A conscientious man in Maine sells a large lot of apples every year for fifty cents a bushel. He says it is all they are worth, and he will take not a cent more.

— On Thatcher's Island, off Salem, a fog whistle of ten horse power is to be placed, which will be the most noisy in existence. We are glad we live so far away from it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate a bill has been introduced to improve the judiciary system, providing for the appointment of an additional judge of the Supreme Court, also for the appointment of a judge in each of the nine circuits, who shall be called the circuit judge, to have practically the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court Judges have in their circuits. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill has been debated. The constitutional amendment to establish universal suffrage has been debated very fully in the Senate, and has brought out many able speeches, some of the members, taking the ground that Congress has authority to legislate on the subject without an amendment. The Senate has begun to hold evening sessions for business and debate.

Among other subjects of debate in the Senate, the tenure of office act has been somewhat considered, some of the republican members favoring its total repeal. A bill has been reported, called the omnibus railroad bill, to aid the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company (Eastern Division), the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Oregon Branch Company, to construct their roads by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds. The object of those interested is to build two more lines of railroad to California, one considerably north and another south of the one now in progress.

In the House after some debate on Mr. Ela's report upon the frauds discovered in the printing for the Interior department, a resolution was adopted prohibiting payment of certain items. A member of the committee on printing stated that in the opinion of the committee, the whole contract system as connected with stationery in all the departments, was wrong in principle and wrong in execution. The committee had prepared and would soon report a bill changing the whole system and placing the supply of stationery under the same law and regulations as the supply of public printing.

Bills have passed the House authorizing a bridge from New York to Brooklyn, also two railroad bridges over Connecticut River. The Washington and New York railroad bill has been debated, also the Indian appropriation bill. In the progress of debate on the latter, Mr. Holbrook, of Idaho, characterized some of Mr. Butler's statements as false, when he was immediately called to order, and a vote of censure was passed on him, which was immediately carried into effect. The House also asserted its dignity by compelling a gentleman, Mr. Wood, to withdraw the word disgraceful applied to certain actions of the House towards a recusant witness. The internal revenue bill was before the House at one of its evening sessions last week, and the only matter debated was on reducing the income tax, but no alteration was adopted. The army appropriation bill was taken up on Friday and Saturday of last week, in which various modes of reducing the number and the expenses of the army were discussed. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made a statement in reference to the bill which appropriated ten millions more than last year. The increase was caused by the Indian war. He thought the army should be reduced from sixty to thirty regiments. The army now comprised only 39,000 non-commissioned officers and men, but we had commissioned officers for sixty full regiments, and many of these could be dispensed with in a proper reorganization of the force. He did not think, however, the Military Committee, to whom the subject belonged, would be able to effect the reduction at this season. At the evening sessions various subjects have been debated by members, and many speeches have been made on the finances, the currency, and the public lands, Pacific railroads and other topics, without any action being taken by the House.

The House has passed the Senate bill raising the duty on copper three cents per pound. Monday being the day for the introduction of bills and resolutions, members of the Senate offered bills which were generally referred, for an indiscriminate aid to eight or ten railroads in the west and across the continent. Bills amending the naturalization laws have been under debate in both Houses, whereby the residence required is fixed at five years, and the jurisdiction is given exclusively to the United States Court.

LEGISLATIVE.

The committees of both Houses have been actively engaged in hearings for maturing business to come before them. The committee on the license law, and the railroad committees, among others, have had protracted hearings on matters before them. The sessions of the Houses have been quite short and not very productive of matters of interest. The Senate has passed a bill repealing the law requiring petitions to be advertised. Rev. J. H. Seelye, of Amherst, has been elected on the part of the House to deliver the next election sermon. A lively debate arose a few days ago in the House on an order to print five thousand copies of the State Constable's report, which was carried; whereupon a member moved that Mr. Clark's election sermon should be printed with it, which amendment was adopted, when a member moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed, and it was carried by a decisive vote, so that the report will not be printed by the House. Numerous petitions continue to come in for the repeal of the license law.

ONE THOUSAND MILES.

From the mountains of Utah, close upon the valley of Great Salt Lake, flashes a dispatch, saying that *one thousand miles* of rails have been laid upon the Union Pacific Railroad.

Five thousand miles of the Central Pacific have also been opened, leaving but about two hundred and fifty miles between the two roads. This gap will be filled early in the present year, and by the beginning of summer the tourist may in the space of a week, make personal comparison of the state of the crops upon the Granite Hills, and upon the western slope of the California Coast Range. In inception, execution, and results, this is the grandest enterprise of modern times.

The earnings of the road for the year 1868, upon an average. distance of less than 700 miles, were *more than five million dollars*—a fact as surprising as gratifying. Every added mile opens new sources of revenue, and every year will see the business of every section greatly increased.

Government has given so liberal aid to the Union Pacific Railroad that it may be fairly denominated a national work. The government loan of bonds is made as the road progresses, and the Company's own bonds to an amount equal to the U. S. bond subsidy find a ready sale. These bonds are for $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, pay 6 per cent, gold interest, the principal is redeemable in gold, and they are, by provision of the national charter, made a *First Mortgage* upon the entire line. A limited amount are offered for the present at PAR and accrued interest in currency.

Many bankers predict that when the road is completed, and the issue of bonds consequently stopped, their price will be higher than Governments, they having so long time to run. It is probable that a large amount will be taken for for investment upon foreign account. The bonds may be obtained at the Company's offices in New York, or of any of the advertised agents throughout the country.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.—George R. Hichborn & Co., sold by auction the brick house and store Nos. 554 and 556 Commercial St. for $4,975 to Samuel W. Dorr; they also sold the three story brick house, No. 14 Lucas street, leading from Washington street, for $3,525 to Patrick Winn; also the small wooden house, No. 105 Charter street, for $1,600 to John J. Smith. Hichborn & Co., also sold the four story brick house, No. 16 Grove street, near Cambridge street, for $6,725 to H. S. Morrison.

Judges Appointed.—Hon. H. A. Scudder, of Dorchester, and Hon. Francis H. Dewey of Worcester, now a member of the Senate, have been appointed to the vacancies on the Superior Court Bench.

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. This firm keeps the largest and most varied stock of Dry Goods of any house in New England. Purchasing their stock direct from the manufacturer, they sell at an advance of only one per cent. An examination of their goods and the prices they sell at, will satisfy any one that they give to their customers the advantages they themselves obtain by buying from first hands.

☞ They have been killing deer at the rate of thirty per week, in Woodstock, N. H., and bear, sable, fisher and wild cats, are found there.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

GOLD BONDS—SOLD "FLAT," NO INTEREST.

6s	of 1881, 6 ₽ cent.	int. payable	Jan.	and	July,	113¼
5-20s	1862,	do	do	May	and Nov.	113¼
5-20s	1864,	do	do	do	do	110½
5-20s	1865,	do	do	do	do	112
New	1865,	do	do	Jan.	and July,	109
do	1867,	do	do	do	do	109½
do	1868,	do	do	do	do	109½
10-40	5 do	do	do	March	and Sept.	110

A Family Remedy.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines this *desideratum*. E

Public Speakers and Singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the *Troches* are effectual. F

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Feb. 3. A dispatch has just been received from Athens, conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers have refused to agree to the signing of the protocol of the Paris Conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the king.

Paris, Feb. 3. A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria. It is confined to the wild tribes in a district remote from the French settlements.

Madrid, Feb. 3. Five of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos have confessed their guilt.

Madrid, Feb. 4. Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in Catalonia. They came from the Valley of Andorra, and seek to produce a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The Press of this city, fearing a civil war, urge the Government to take active measures, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

London, Feb. 4. The appeal recently made in the case of Costello, the American citizen convicted of complicity in the Fenian revolts, has been denied.

London, Feb. 5. The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals.—King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference, but it is announced that Seaimis has consented to act as Premier, and Deliganas as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference, and that other seats in the cabinet have also been filled with ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens. M. Bulgaris, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

There was a large meeting here last night, in favor of granting an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired, and it is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

Paris, Feb. 5. The Marquis Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died to-day.

Despatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement were routed and dispersed.

Madrid, Feb. 5. Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recently elected.

The erection of a synagogue in this city has been licensed by the authorities.

Paris, Feb. 7. Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto, denouncing the revolution in Spain, and asserting her right to the throne.

The Great Powers have granted a delay of eight days for the Greek Government to make its final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

The announcement is made, on official authority, that late advices from Athens give the French government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great excitement still prevails in Athens.

Liverpool, Feb. 7. The Carlists are very active, and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection which may break out at any moment. It is rumored that the 11th inst. has been fixed upon by them for open demonstrations against the Provisional Government.

Madrid, Feb. 7. It is said that Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Orders have been issued for the execution of the assassins of Gov. Burgos.

It is generally conceded that Senor Olozaga will be chosen to preside over the constituent Cortes.

Many rumors prevail about the proposed directory. Some assert that the members are to be elected for five years.

Many political arrests have lately been made. All the prisoners are charged with being engaged in the Carlist movement.

Athens, Feb. 6. The new Ministry is a failure. Bulgaria, the former Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King is firm for adherance to the protocol.

Marine Items.

DISASTERS, &c.

Brig Alberti, of Bucksport, Me, Harriman, at New York from Licata, via Gibraltar, Dec 21, had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean. Nov 12, off the Island Sicily, experienced a heavy N W gale, during which had to throw about 20 tons of cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel. Had fine weather after passing Gibraltar; until the past few days had strong gales from N W, during which sprung foremast and lost and split sails.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Johnson, late Towne, of and from Boston for Cape Coast, Coast of Africa, put into Barbadoes, 13th ult, dismasted, decks swept, captain lost overboard, and otherwise seriously disabled.

Schr Louisa, Nevins, from Savannah for Philadelphia, before reported at Norfolk, in distress, encountered a heavy easterly gale on the 3d inst, when off Chincoteague shoals, in which the schr sprung aleak, lost bulwarks, and sustained much damage. She bore away for Norfolk, anchored in Hampton Roads night of the 3d inst, and next morning lost both anchors and chains in a heavy gale.

Schr Charles E Gibson, of Boston, Thatcher, at New York from Marseilles, Nov 5, via Nassau, Jan 27, passed Gibraltar Nov 13, and had constant westerly gales for over 40 days; put into Nassau Jan 12, with loss of sails, leaking, and short of provisions.

Barque Martin W Brett, Tukey, at New York, from Cardenas, reports 4th inst, off the Highlands, experienced a heavy gale from N W, during which split mainsail; came to anchor same day and lost one anchor and fifty fathoms chain in the gale.

Brig Wild Horse, McCumber, at New York from Cardenas, had heavy weather. Feb 1, in a heavy easterly gale, lost deck load, consisting of 20 hhds molasses.

WHALERS.

Sld from St Georges, Bermuda, 5th ult, schr Admiral Blake, Hammond, of Marion, to cruise, having repaired.

A letter from on board barque Linda Stewart, Smith, of Edgartown, reports her at St Helena, Dec 24th, with 700 bbls sp oil. Would cruise in the Atlantic Ocean a year, and then home.

A letter from Capt Robbins, of merchant bark Sacramento, N B, reports her at St Helena, Dec 24, arrived 15th, 67 days from New Bedford—would sail for Coast of Africa, about Jan 5. Reports spoke 10 days out, barque Osmanli, Williams, N B, clean.

Spoken—Dec 8, lat 11 8, lon 33 W, schr Alcyone, Baldwin, of and from Provincetown for Indian Ocean.

St Pierre, Mart, 21st ult, schr J Taylor, Smith, of Provincetown, with 60 bbls oil on board.

Schr J Taylor, Smith, at Barbadoes, 19th ult, with 65 bbls oil, reports the following vessels on the Cornell ground, Dec 25: Schrs G W Lewis, 30 bbls blackfish oil; Quickstep, nothing since leaving Fayal; E Gerry, 30 bbls sp since leaving Fayal; Carrie Jones, 60 bbls sp oil; Estella, 30 do do; Mary Simmons, nothing since leaving the Islands.

A letter from Capt Cleaveland, of ship Niger, of New Bedford, reports her off Cobija, Bolivia, Dec 12, having taken 150 bbls sp oil since last report. Bound to cruise off Massafuero, and would be at Talcahuano in April. Reports spoke a few days previous, ship Alfred Gibbs, Jennings, N B, oil not reported.

FISHERMEN.

Sld from Salem 6th insi, schr Right Bower, Butler, from Georges Bank.

Ar at New London, 5th inst, schr Charles F Beebe, Rogers, New York, for Georges Banks.

Ar 6th, schr Kate Church, from New York for Georges Banks.

Sld from Salem, 2d inst, schrs Andrew Johnson, McLellan; Mary M Bartlett, Harrington;—Daniel Webster, Harris, and Rosannah, Dunn, Georges Bank.

Schr William Sutton, Lee, arrived at Gloucester, 4th inst, from Georges, with 15,000 lbs halibut. This is the first arrival of the season from Georges. She reports the weather quite rough on the Banks.

Large Cow.—A cow belonging to Mr. L. A. Hooper, was killed on Monday, by R. E. & D. W. Burgess. She weighed when standing, 1590 pounds, and dressed 1011 pounds. —*Mirror*,

— The artificial propagation of fish by the Chinese, of which much has been said recently, is confined to four species, among them the gold fish, all of the cyprinord family, without external teeth, and living on vegetable substances, which are supplied to them, cut or ground, three times a day. By this process the fish are made to increase in size very rapidly.

MARRIAGES.

In Belmont, Feb 2, by Rev John Weiss, Gen Edward N Hallowell of Boston, to Miss Charlotte B W Swett of Belmont.

In Charlestown, Feb 4, by Rev James B Miles, George W Wilson, Esq, of Boston, to Miss Augusta Fiske, daughter of Levi Fiske, Esq, of C.

In Hingham, Feb 4, by Rev Mrs P A Hanaford, assisted by Rev. Mr. Waldron of East Weymouth, Mr John Webster Burrill of East Weymouth, to Miss Emma Jane Adams of Hingham.

In South Dedham, Feb 7, by Rev George Hill, Mr Hugh Henry Graham of Worcester, to Miss Sarah R Drugan.

In East Abington, Feb 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev H D Walker, Mr. Wm. M Walker of Omaha, Neb, to Miss Lydia M Reed of E A.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb 1, George W Thayer, 76 years.

In Milford, Jan 26, Nuel Nelson, Esq, 85.

In Ipswich, Jan 31, Eliza, wife of John Morris, and mother of the Rev F G Morris, 68.

In Newburyport, Jan 31, Mrs Elizabeth Price, 76.

In Watertown, Feb 2, Mrs Fanny W, wife of Joshua Coolidge, 56.

In Manchester, Jan 25, Mrs Eunice Annable, 89.

In Newburyport, Feb 1, Mrs Elizabeth P. Currier, 60.

In South Boston, Feb 8, Mrs Olive Bailey, 79 years 10 months.

In Jamaica Plain, Feb 7, Eliphas Clapp, 80 yrs 9 mos.

In Southboro', Feb 4, Mr Taylor Brigham, 77.

In Hopkinton, Mass, Feb 7, Miss Betsey Rich, 84.

In Cambridge, Feb 6, Clara S, wife of Isaac D Brewer, 44 yrs 3 mos.

In Milton, Feb 5, Dea Nathan Tucker, 79.

In Newburyport, Feb 6, John M Swain, 43; Feb 7, Mary Lacosta, wife of Isaac Hale, Jr.

In Brunswick, M, Feb 6, Ebenezer Everett, 80, a graduate of Harvard College of the class 1806.

In Bombay, Dec 22, Capt Jacob W Plumer, formerly of Newburyport, Mass, 43.

In Malden, Feb 3, Amaziah G Shackford, 51.

In Newburyport, Feb 4, Mrs Selina Giles, widow of Mr Benjamin Hale, and daughter of the late Rev John Giles, 76.

In this city, Feb 8, of apoplexy, Hon Joseph Andrews, formerly of Salem, 60.

In Boxford, Feb 8, Miss Lucy Peabody, 85.

In Hopkinton, Feb 7, Miss Betsey Rich, 84.

In Chelsea, Feb 8, Mrs Ann Wilber, 78, widow of the late Charles Mountford, Esq.

In Newton Corner, Feb 9, Mrs Sarah Augusta, wife of Mr Luther Robinson, 47.

In Medford, Feb 6, Eliza Blanchard, widow of the late Aaron Blanchard, 68 yrs 4 mos.

In Brighton, Feb 9, suddenly, Sarah Bassett, 71.

In Braintree, Feb 7, Thomas Allen Hayden, 92.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Farmers.

The Lodi Manufacturing Co., invite Farmers and others using manures, to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers. They offer their

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE,

equal to the best super-phosphate, at the low price of $30 per ton in Boston. They also make superior articles of NITRO PHOSPHATE AND PURE BONE DUST.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of the New Jersey Agricultural College of New Brunswick, says: "The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro Phosphate of Lime, paid us full 100 per cent above their market value, in the increase of crops this year."

D. A. Haughton, North Hadley, Mass., says: I used it on my Tobacco plants (where no other manure had been used for years). They came up quick and were pronounced the best plants ever raised in this vicinity.

Daniel D. Beckwith, New London, Conn., says: "The Double Refined Poudrette, is the best fertilizer I have ever used in my field, taking the price into account.

The Nitro Phosphate is ahead of anything I have ever used in producing a crop without the aid of *Stable manure*."

Abram T. Peckham, Newport, R. I., says: "I used the Poudrette on corn, side by side with Super-Phosphate, and in every case it came out ahead."

Chas. Rowland, Weston, Conn., says: "It gave the corn an early start, ripened it early, and increased the yield more than sufficient to pay all expenses."

Wm. S. Sheffield, South Lynne, Conn., says he found it superior to Super-Phosphate or fish scrap. On Corn and Buckwheat it far surpassed any other manure.

Bradley Ingalls, Sheffield, Vt., says: "Your Double Refined Poudrette has been tried side by side with Coes Bradley's & Bradley's X L Super-Phosphate, and one or two other kinds, and it has given as good satisfaction as any. My uncle raised two bushels of corn from four rows with manure, three bushels from four rows with Poudrette, and only one and three-quarters from Bradley's X L. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office 66 Cortlandt St. Box 3139 New York P. O., or Henry Siders, 119 Commercial Street, Boston.
jan30-6t

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

From SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., of Boston,
The well known Auctioneer.

To Seth W. Fowle:

My Dear Sir—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with Consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating, to my mind, its great value as a restorative, that only needs a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL A. WALKER.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust Street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which has been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.—*Fall River News.* jan23-4tE

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

For the week ending Friday, Feb. 12.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

Article	Price
ASHES.	
Pots, ₽ lb	8½ @ 8½
Pearl	9¼ @ 10¼
BEESWAX.	
Yellow	42 @ 44
CANDLES.	
Mould	14 @ 17
Sperm	40 @ 50
Adamantine	22 @ 35
Paraffine	33 @ 35
COAL.	
Cannel ton	19 00 @ 21 00
Sidney	@
Pictou	@
Cumberland	9 00 @ 9 25
Anthracite, ₽ 2000 lbs,	
Retail	@ 10 00
Cargo	9 00 @ 9 50
COFFEE.	
Java ₽ lb	32 @ 33
Mocha	@
St Domingo	19 @ 21
Rio	19 @ 22
COTTON.	
Ordinary	27¼ @ 28
Good Ordinary	28½ @ 29
Low Middling	29 @ 30
Middling	30 @ 31
Good Middling	31½ @ 32
DOMESTICS.	
Sheetings and Shirtings.	
Heavy 4-4	16½ @ 17
Medium 4-4	14 @ 15
Drillings, brown	17 @ 18
Print Cloths	8½ @ 9
Cotton Flannels	15½ @ 32
Cotton Jeans	12½ @ 17½
Prints	12½ @ 15
Shirting Stripes	15 @ 27½
Ticking	20 @ 35
Cottonades	21 @ 45
Denims	15 @ 31
Ginghams	15 @ 17
Mous Delaine	20 @ 22
FISH.	
Cod, large, qtl.	7 50 @ 8 25
Medium, B'k	7 50 @ 8 00
Small	5 50 @ 6 00
Hake	2 25 @ 2 50
Haddock	@
Pollock	2 75 @ 3 00
Mackerel Bay	
No. 1, brl	27 00 @ 27 50
No. 2	@
No. 3	13 00 @ 13 50
Mackerel, shore	
No. 1	23 00 @ 23 50
No. 2	@
No. 3	@
Alewives	5 50 @ 6 50
Salmon	
No. 1, brl	29 00 @ 33 00
No. 2, tce	30 00 @ 33 00
Herring	
Sealed box	@ 40
Pickled, bbl	5 50 @ 9 00
FRUIT.	
Almonds	
Soft Shell	25 @ 30
Shelled	48 @ 52
Currants	11 @ 11½
Figs, com	13 @ 16
Do Eleme	16 @ 20
Lemons, box	3 50 @ 4 00
Oranges, box	3 00 @ 5 00
Raisins	
Bunch, box	@
Layer	@ 3 35
FLOUR & MEAL.	
St Louis sup	@
Ex brands	8 50 @ 9 50
Choice ex	9 50 @ 10 50
Western sup	5 25 @ 5 75
Com. extras	6 00 @ 7 75
Medium do	7 00 @ 7 50
Choice do	9 50 @ 10 50
Illinois and Ohio	
Choice ex	11 00 @ 12 00
Michigan and Indiana	
Choice ex	10 00 @ 10 50
Canada super	5 25 @ 5 75
Com. extras	6 00 @ 6 75
Medium do	7 00 @ 8 00
Choice do	9 50 @ 10 50
Southern, super	
Extras	8 00 @ 9 00
Choice Bal	11 00 @ 12 50
Brandyw'e	9 50 @ ..
Rye Flour	7 50 @ 8 00
Corn Meal	4 87 @ 5 00
GRAIN.	
Corn ₽ 56 lbs	
South. yel	1 02 @ 1 03
West'n mix'd	98 @ 1 00
do yellow	1 02 @ 1 03
Wheat, West'n	1 50 @ 2 25
Rye	1 60 @ 1 65
Barley	1 25 @ 2 15
Oats, South'rn	75 @ 80
Shorts ₽ ton	27 00 @ 28 00
Fine Feed	30 00 @ 32 00
Middling	35 00 @ 37 00
GUNNY BAGS.	
Per Bag	@ 17
GUNNY CLOTH.	
Cloth, ₽ yard	21 @ 21½
HIDES.	
Calcutta Cow ₽ lb	
Slaughter	23 @ 24
Dead Green	20 @ 21
Buffalo	19 @ 19½
Bu Ayers, dry	30 @ 32
Rio Grande	30 @ 32
California	29 @ 30
Bu Ayers, wet	17½ @ 18
Western dry	22 @ 24
Do wet	12½ @ 14½
African	27 @ 40
Goat Skins	
Mad as	60 @ 70
Patna	37 @ 42½
Cape Good Hope	48 @ 50
HONEY.	
Cuba, ₽ gallon	1 00 @ 1 10
HOPS.	
1st sort, 1868	10 @ 15
INDIA RUBBER.	
Per lb	55 @ 90
INDIGO.	
Bengal, fine	3 00 @ 3 25
Grd to good	2 50 @ 2 75
Guatemala	1 75 @ 2 25
IRON.	
Swedish	
Com. ass'd	150 00 @ 155 00
Ex sizes	@
Eng. Com.	85 00 @ 90 00
do. Refined	90 00 @ 95 00
do. Sheet, lb	6¼ @ 10
Rus. Sheet	16 @ 18
Scotch Pig, No. 1.	
Gartsherrie	43 00 @ 44 00
No. 1 oth. br	41 00 @ 43 00
Am. No. 1	40 00 @ 45 00
LEAD.	
Pig, lb, gold	6¼ @ 6½
Sheet & Pipe	@ 14
Old	8 @ 8¼
Lead encased tin pipe	@ 23
Block tin pipe	@ 55
LEATHER.	
Sole	
Bu. Ayres, light	29 @ 31
Do. middle	29 @ 31
Do. heavy	27 @ 29
Orinoco, light	28 @ 30
Do. middle	28 @ 29
Do. heavy	25 @ 27
Buffalo	23 @ 24
Oak sole	38 @ 46
Upper in rough	
Hemlock	36 @ 42½
Oak	40 @ 44
Calf Skins ₽ lb.	
Rough	80 @ 90
Finished	1 00 @ 1 25
Wax Leather	
Mid & heavy	25 @ 26
Western light	23 @ 25
Fin Splits	25 @ 40
Harness	38 @ 48
Kip	16 @ 20
Grain	19 @ 25
LIME.	
Rockland, cask	@ 1 50
Missisquoi	@ 2 00
LUMBER.	
Clear Pine	
No. 1	75 00 @ 80 00
No. 2	65 00 @ 70 00
No. 3	55 00 @ 60 00
No. 4	38 00 @ 42 00
No. 5	28 00 @ 32 00
Coarse Pine	
No. 5	20 00 @ 22 00
Refuse	14 00 @ 16 00
Shipping Bds	20 00 @ 21 00
Spruce	
Nos. 1 & 2	16 00 @ 17 50
Refuse	10 00 @ 12 00
Hemlock Boards	
Nos. 1 & 2	14 00 @ 15 00
Refuse	10 00 @ 11 00
Southern Pine	
Rosewood, cut to order	30 00 @ 38 00
Ass. cargoes	
W. I. stuff	20 00 @ 25 00
S. A. Deals	22 00 @ 25 00
Hewn timb'r	25 00 @ 30 00
Flooring Boards,	
No. 1 & [illegible]	[illegible] @ 36 00

Article	Price
Refuse	17 00 @ 22 00
Clapboards	
Extra pine	55 00 @ 60 00
Do clear	45 00 @ 50 00
Do. No. 1	15 00 @ 20 00
Sap extra	45 00 @ 50 00
Sap clear	40 00 @ 45 00
No. 1	20 00 @ 25 00
Spruce	15 00 @ 30 00
Shingles	2 25 @ 7 50
Laths	2 25 @ 3 00
S. Box Sh's	70 00 @ 75 00
MOLASSES.	
Cuba, clayed	38 @ 42
Do. musco'do	42 @ 48
Centrifugal	32 @ 35
Cienfuegos	48 @ 53½
Barbadoes	50 @ 57
Porto Rico	53 @ 80
Remedios	43 @ 48
NAILS.	
Cut	@ 5
NAVAL STORES.	
Rosin, com	2 75 @ 2 87
Do. No. 2	3 00 @ 3 25
Do. No. 1	4 00 @ 6 00
Do. Pale	6 00 @ 7 00
Turpentine	4 00 @
Spirits	59 @ 60
Pitch ₽ bbl	3 62 @ 3 75
Tar, Wilm'n	4 25 @ 4 50
Do. N. Co'ty	4 00 @ 4 25
Varnishes	
Parafine	1 25 @ 1 50
Do. Bright	30 @ 50
B't Rosin	@
Black Varnish	
Ship Bl'ds	35 @ 75
City Pitch	2 25 @ 2 50
Navy Pitch	3 00 @ 3 25
Tared Paper	3½ @ 3¾
OIL.	
Olive, ₽ gal	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed	
English	@
American	@ 1 02
Palm, ₽ lb	12 @ 12½
Crude Sp'n	@ 2 00
Do. Whale	1 20 @ 1 25
Refined do	1 30 @ 1 35
Sp'm, winter	2 10 @ 2 15
Do. Spring	2 05 @ 2 10
Do. Fall	2 05 @ 2 10
Lard, Western	
Extra	1 75 @ 1 80
No. 1	1 55 @ 1 60
Boston ex	1 75 @ 1 80
Alden's Bos	1 80 @ 1 85
Lubricating	30 @ 1 50
Richmond & Pray's Lubricator	30 @ 1 50
Straits, gal	95 @ 1 00
Bank	93 @ 96
Shore	90 @ 93
Neatsfoot ₽ gallon	1 10 @ 1 60
Red	95 @ 1 00
OIL CAKE.	
City Thin Oblong, in bbls ₽ ton	55 50 @ 56 00
City Thin Oblong in bags	53 00 @ 54 00
Western Thin Oblong	50 25 @ 50 50
PAINTS.	
Chrome, yel lb	@
Chrome greene	@
Blue cask	@
Paris green	@
Brunswick do	@
Litharge	11 @ 12
Lead, red, Am	11 @ 12
Wh. Am. dry pure	@
Grand, pure	13 @ 14
No. 1	@
Zinc, wh'e, dry	10 @ 12
Do. in oil	13½ @ 14¼
Paris W. Eng.	3 00 @ 3 25
American	@
Prus. blue	@
Span b'n, Am	1½ @ 2
Ven Red, cwt.	3 50 @ 3 75
Vermillion, lb	28 @ 1 50
Whiting, com. ₽ 100 lbs	2 25 @ 2 50
Bolted do	@
Chalk, 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 50
French yellow	2½ @ 3
Varnishes	1 50 @ 9 00
Putty	4 @ 5
Glue	14 @ 50
PETROLEUM.	
Crude	24 @ 25
Refin'd Westn	38 @ 40
Do. Boston	40 @ 42
Kerosene	@ 42
Naphta	12 @ 20
RICE.	
Per lb	8½ @ 10
SALT.	
Trapani	3 75 @ 3 85
Cadiz	3 75 @ 3 85
Turks Island	3 80 @ 3 87
Liverpool	3 62 @ 3 75
Bag fine	2 50 @ 2 75
Coarse fine	1 62 @ 1 75
SALTPETRE.	
Crude ₽ lb	10½ @ 11
SOAP.	
Castile ₽ lb	16 @ 16
SPICES.	
Cassia in mats gold	50 @ 52
Do in cases gold	@
Cloves	29 @ 30
Ginger	12 @ 12½
Mace	95 @ 97½
Nutmegs	90 @ 94
Pepper	23½ @ 24
Pimento	21 @ 21½
SUGAR.	
Havana D. S.	
Nos. 8 to 9	11½ @ 11½
Nos. 10 to 12	11¾ @ 12¼
Nos. 13 to 14	12¼ @ 12¾
Nos. 15 to 17	13¼ @ 13¾
Nos. 18 to 20	14 @ 14¼
Cuba Muscovado	
Fair to gd ref	11¼ @ 11¾
Fair to gd gr.	12 @ 12¼
Prime to ch'e	12¼ @ 12¾
New Orleans	@
Portland	@
Powdered	15¼ @ 15¾
Coffee crush	13¼ @ 14
SUMAC.	
Good b'nds	150 00 @ 180 00
TALLOW.	
Rendered, lb	@ 12
Rough	8 @ 8¼
TEA.	
Gunpowder	1 15 @ 1 90
Imperial	1 15 @ 1 90
Hyson	1 00 @ 1 60
Young Hyson	95 @ 1 75
Congon	75 @ 1 30
Hyson Skin	80 @ 1 00
Twankay	80 @ 1 00
Souchong	75 @ 1 50
Oolong	67 @ 1 60
TOBACCO.	
Leaf Choice	15 @ 16½
Good West'n	11½ @ 14½
Common	9 @ 11
Inferior	8 @ 9
Cuba	75 @ 1 10
Yara	75 @ 1 10
Seed Leaf	10 @ 65
Manufactured In bond	
Bright work, com	20 @ 30
Good	40 @ 60
Fine	75 @ 85
Black work, com	19 @ 25
Good	25 @ 28
Fine	28 @ 30
WOOL.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania	
Picklock	65 @ 67
Choice XX.	55 @ 60
Fine X	49 @ 52
Medium	48 @ 50
Coarse	48 @ 50
Mich., N. Y. & Vt.	
Extra	48 @ 50
Fine	48 @ 49
Medium	47 @ 49
Coarse	46 @ 48
Other Western	
Fine and X.	46 @ 48
Medium	45 @ 46
Common	43 @ 46
Pulled Extra	42 @ 55
Superfine	42 @ 55
No. 1	30 @ 45
California	22 @ 36
Canada	@
Do. Combing	70 @ 75
Smyrna w'ed	20 @ 40
Unwashed	15 @ 22
Buenos Ayres	20 @ 40
C. Good Hope	37 @ 43
Chilian Unwashed	22 @ 30
Syrian Unwashed	.. @ ..
Peruvian Wsh'd fl'ces	@
African wshd	@
Unwashed	15 @ 18
East India	@

Grain. The amount of grain stored and on hand in the Boston Elevators February 8, was as follows, in bushels: Corn, 136,050; oats, 171,648; rye, 2951; barley, 7433; wheat, 333; peas, 5458; shorts, 3700. In addition to the stock of wheat reported, there are over 50,000 bushels on shipboard, from San Francisco.

— Somebody saw three men go in bathing into Charles River last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.* The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
feb6-13tp

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.
BUY ONLY
Silver Tipped Shoes
For Children.
jan30-13t Will outwear three pairs without tips.

To the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Esteemed Friend:—I have discovered a positive cure for Consumption and General Remedy for all disorders of the Lungs and Throat. It completely cured me and hundreds of acquaintances. I will give $1000 for a case it will not relieve; indeed so great is my faith, I will send a sample FREE to any fellow sufferer who will address Yours Faithfully, JAMES WYATT, S. E. Corner Broadway and Fulton Street, New York.
nov28-13t*

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

For the week commencing Feb. 14. 1869.

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday,	6 58	5 35	8 34	10 34
Monday,	6 57	5 33	9 32	10 36
Tuesday,	6 55	5 34	10 32	10 39
Wednesd'y,	6 54	5 35	11 30	10 41
Thursday,	6 52	5 37	morn	10 45
Friday,	6 51	5 38	0 31	10 47
Saturday,	6 49	5 39	1 33	10 50

Cattle Markets.

Brighton, Cambridge, Medford.

For Week ending Thursday, Feb. 11

[*Reported expressly for the Ploughman.*]

Amount of Stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1566	4624	364	0000	....
Last week	2000	6308	150	0000	....
Left over from last market					000

Droves of Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.			A M Bowen		
B Estes	14		D Goodrich	17	
A Malcom	14		S A Valbey		100
S A Maxfield	12		H N Kimball	8	33
G Wells	10		C H Dudley	1	49
J F Connor	10		T Motley		75
R D Blinn	8		**Massachusetts.**		
M Pompilly	8		L Stearns	2	100
E Thomson	6		G W Jones		90
H Norcross	2		W H Bardwell		112
New Hampshire.			J Lyman	8	50
J Sabin	5	74	Shaw & Hosmer	22	
DeWolf & Prouty	2	250	A J Town	6	
S D Wheeler	7		**Rhode Island.**		
D A Philbrick	2		L Dean	8	
E C Hooper		99	**New York.**		
C B Parker	17		J Wilson	6	
Dow & McIntyre	13	32	D Hopkins	92	
A C Fifield	1	98	R B Minot	33	
Pike & Crafts	14	106	**Western States.**		
H S Lang		220	A N Monroe	486	
Capt C Skinner	14		W Scollans & Co	165	977
L H Smith		100	Fitch & McMurtry	128	
Vermont.			Fitch & McFlynn	78	
W I Sabin		80	Sawyer & Hollis	80	
J W Camp	5		Newton & Wales	77	
C T Houghton		186	Wales & Cook	51	
C H Bailey	24		Hill & Brown	56	
H D Bryant	12	13	Hill & Stevens	31	
N E Wilson	1		Sawyer & Stevens	31	
E Wheeler		100	Scollans & Farrell	38	
G W Brownell	20	3	L Salisbury	31	
John Robinson	7		R Barrett	5	
F H Montague	7		M B Bates		400
J P Fowler	14		G W Hollis		800
J Hunt	7		Chase & Salisbury	63	
Wm Ricker	14		**Canada.**		
N K Campbell	4	97	W Stewart	15	
L Hastings	29		W Crawford	16	

BEEF CATTLE.

PER HUNDRED POUNDS THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF HIDES, TALLOW AND DRESSED BEEF.

PRICES.

A few premium bullocks	14½ @ 14½
That commonly call extra	13½ @ 14
First quality, good oxen, best steers, &c	12¾ @ 13½
Second quality, or good fair beef	11½ @ 12½
Third quality, lighter young cattle, cows, &c	9½ @ 11
Poorest grade of coarse cows, bulls, &c	6 @ 9

Brighton Hides—10@10½c ₽ lb.
Brighton Tallow 8½@9c ₽ lb.
Country Hides 10@10½.
Country Tallow—7½@8c ₽ lb.
Lamb Skins—$1 00@1 50 ₽ lb.
Sheep Skins—$1 00@1 50 ₽ lb.
Wool Sheep Skins—..@.. ₽ lb.
Calf Skins—20@23 ₽ lb.

When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of lbs shrinkage to the 100 lbs of live weight as may be agreed upon, varying according to the quality of the Beeves from 25 to 40 lbs to the hundred.

The supply of cattle in market is not so large as that of last week. The quality of the Western cattle was mostly of a common grade. There were a few lots of nice beeves which were taken at a commission, and it was estimated that some of the best ones would cost nearly 14c½ ₽ lb. Prices have not changed much from our last week's quotations. The large supply of dead Beeves which is brought from the West has a tendency to make the cattle trade dull during the winter. From Maine the supply was small, several lots of them were sold for beef at prices ranging from 13@13½c ₽ lb, dressed weight. The trade on Wednesday was very fair, much better than that one week ago.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Wales & Cook sold 2 to Stanton, average weight 2215 lb at 13c ₽ lb, 32 ₽ cent shrink; 1 to Stanton, at 13c ₽ lb, 30 ₽ cent shrink; 10 to Brooks average weight 1390 lbs, at 13c ₽ lb, 32 ₽ cent shrink; 4 to Kirby, average 1105 lbs, at 12c ₽ lb, 32 ₽ cent shrink.

W. Scollans & Co., sold 30 to Kaine at 12½c ₽ lb dressed weight. 20 to Moore at 11c ₽ lb, dressed weight; 6 to Kirby, average weight, 1025 lbs, at 11½c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink; 19 to Kirby & Co., average weight 1080 lbs, at 12c ₽ lb, 13 ₽ cent shrink; 2 to Thomas, average weight 2090 lbs, at 13c ₽ lb, 30 ₽ cent shrink; 2 to Jackson 1635 lbs at 13½c ₽ lb, 30 ₽ cent shrink; 2 to Pierce, average weight 1515 lbs at 13½c ₽ lb, dressed weight.

White & Hollis sold 27 to Locke, average weight 1448 lbs at 12½c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink.

Chase & Salisbury sold 2 to Ward, average weight 980 lbs at 12c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink; 8 to Howard, average weight 1161 lbs at 12½c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink.

Sawyer & Hollis sold 6 to Raymond, average weight 1125 lbs, at 12c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink; 6 to Saul, average weight, 1148 lbs, at 13c ₽ lb, 30 ₽ cent shrink; 2 to Mason, average weight, 1195 lbs, at 13c ₽ lb, 33½ ₽ cent shrink.

J. W. Wales sold 29 to Sanders & Co., at a commission, average weight 1570 lbs estimated to cost nearly 14½c ₽ lb.

Fitch & McMurtry sold 15 to Patch & Co., average weight 1360 lbs, at 13½c ₽ lb, 29 ₽ cent shrink; 5 to Flint, average weight 1268 lbs, at 13½c ₽ lb, 30 ₽ cent shrink.

Newton & Wales sold 4 to Hollis, average weight 1057 lbs, at 12½c ₽ lb, 35 ₽ cent shrink; 4 to White, average weight 1027 lbs, at 11c ₽ lb, 35 ₽ cent shrink.

J. F. Conner sold 8 cattle to Stimpson, at 13c ₽ lb, 35 ₽ cent shrink, average weight 1555 lbs.

Stone & Jackson sold 2 for $250.

Wells & Richardson sold 5 to Stone & Co., for $565, average weight 1500 lbs; 4 to Jordan, at 13½c ₽ lb, dressed weight; 2 to Jackson, average weight 1850 lbs, for $310.

WORKING OXEN.

The trade for Working Oxen is dull, and there was not a large supply in market, but enough for the demand. We have not heard of but a few sales; holders are asking from $250 to $325 for best ones; handy steers $125 to $200 ₽ pair.

E. Miller sold 1 pair girth 7 feet 2 inches for $252 50, 1 pair weight 2930 lbs, for $225.

Wells & Richardson sold 1 pair girth 6 feet 8 inches for $220.

Stone & Jackson sold 1 pair for $215.

STORE CATTLE

There are but a few Store Cattle except Working Oxen brought to market at this season of the year. Most of the small cattle that are in a fair condition are bought up to slaughter. We quote prices—Yearlings $18@30. 2 year olds $30@45. 3 year olds $45@65 ₽ head.

MILCH COWS.

Extra $85@110. Ordinary $50@80. Store Cows $35@55 ₽ head. Most of the cows offered are of common grades, there being but a few of the fancy stock brought into market. Prices depend a great deal upon the fancy of the purchaser.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The trade has been quiet and there was a good demand for Sheep and Lambs. Most of the Western ones were taken as usual at a commission. We quote sales of Northern lots, 13 extra average weight 116 lbs, at 8c ₽ lb, 98, average weight 68 lbs, at 5½c ₽ lb, 99 at 6c ₽ lb, 92 at 6½c ₽ lb, 115 slim sheep for $140, 60, average weight 90 lbs, at $6 25, 50 at $4 75, 80 at $2 50, 60 at $4 00, 97 at $5 00, 33 at $4 00 ₽ head.

SWINE.

Wholesale 11@12c ₽ lb. Retail 12@14c ₽ lb.

SALES AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cattle—Receipts of Cattle for the week 280 head. There have been but five markets at Cambridge during the past year, that the number has been so small. With this light supply prices have not changed materially from last Tuesday. Some of the best stock was taken by butchers to sell on commission. The fact that a large amount of dressed Beef and Mutton, also Poultry is sent in almost daily, is enough to keep prices at present rates. A fair trade. Batchelder Bros sold 5 Oxen at $13 50 ₽ cwt, dress 1050 lbs each; 1 Ox at $13 ₽ cwt. DeWolf & Prouty sold 2 Oxen at $13 50 ₽ cwt, dress 1150 lbs each; these were a fine pair, fed by Leonard Dwight, of Alstead, N H. 2 Stags, at $12 ₽ cwt, rather coarse, dress 1100 cwt each. William Ricker sold 8 Steers at $12 50 ₽ cwt, dress 700 lbs each. F. A. Montague sold 3 Oxen at $13 ₽ cwt, ¼ shrink, and 4 Oxen at $13 50 lb cwt, ¼ shrink.

Sheep—No variation in the market for Sheep. Last week's prices were held firm. Quite a difference in the supply of to-day and last fall, but this deficiency is met by the transportation of large quantities of mutton for Boston trade. For several weeks Western Sheep have been brought in as numerous as Northern. There were lots this morning of choice Sheep, a credit to owners; would average from 140 to 154 lbs. William Bardwell sold 109 Sheep at 9c ₽ lb; 100 of the lot would average 140 lbs. DeWolf & Prouty sold 104 Sheep at an average price of $2 50 ₽ head; 90 Sheep at $6 25 ₽ head; 54 Sheep at $4 75 ₽ head.

Poultry—But few scattering lots. Prices remain unchanged. No arrivals from Vermont, with but few represented from adjacent towns.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Feb. 8.—*Beeves* to-day were with a moderate demand and offerings (2600 head). The prices were heavy. The bulk of the offerings were common to fair. Receipts for the week 5500 head; quotations—inferior to good 15@16; prime to extra 16@17c.

Sheep and Lambs—The arrivals to-day were moderate the demand being fair. The market was firm at quotations. Receipts for the week 31,485 head; quotations—inferior to good 5½@6c; prime to extra sheared 7@8c.

Swine—Arrivals to-day were fair, being about 3500 head and the prices were firmer. Receipts for the week 11,844; quotations—prime to good 13@14c; heavy corn fed 12c. Dressed hogs firm at 14@15c for Western and 15½@16c for city.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Feb. 8—The cattle market opened with a supply about the same as last week, but the average quality is better, while prices are ¼c lower; sales 200 head at 6@9c, the outside price for extra choice fat steers, averaging about 450 lbs. Sheep in moderate demand at 6@8c, an advance of ¼@½c. Dressed hogs firm at 15@15½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings amounted to about 1800 head; the market was active, and prices well maintained, sales $7@10 ₽ 100 lbs gross for common to extra quality.

Cows were dull; sales at $45@65 for Springers, and $50@85 for cow and calf, as to quality.

Sheep were steady; receipts 6000 head; sales at 6@8c ₽ lb gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand and held firm; sales of 3000 head at $16 00@16 50 ₽ 100 lbs net, latter rate for prime corn fed.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 1686 head, against 1475 last week. Prices ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags $4 50@5 00; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows at $5 @6 00; fair to good stock cattle $5 50@6 25; fair quality beeves $7@8; and the very best beeves $8 25@8 75 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6 gross. The market was rather dull, but owing to a good speculative demand an advance of 25 cents per 100 lbs on the rates of last week was established.

Sheep.—The supply during the past week, has been barely sufficient to meet the demand, and the market is firm, the better grades of sheep commanding higher rates. Prices ranged as follows: Fair to good sheep at 4½@6 cents, and extra 7¼ cents ₽ lb gross.

Hogs.—The market has been barely supplied this week, and with a good demand has ruled firm. Prices ranged as follows: Good fat hogs $15 00@16 00 ₽ 100 lbs net.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle—The receipts during the past week were [illegible] head, and the shipments 2352 head. The market was comparatively steady; the receipts being only moderate, the demand on eastern accounts and for local consumption kept the sale yards well cleared, prices ruling steady at $7@8 for good to choice steers of three to six years old, of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs averages and over; $6,50@6,00 for fair to good second class steers of 1,050 to 1,200 lbs averages; $5@6,24 for medium butchers steers of 900 to 1,150, and $4,75@5,50 for medium good to fat cows and heifers. Inferior and common mixed lots, such as thin stock steers, lean cows, bony oxen, stags, and bulls, were in high request and prices were unsettled, $3,50@4,50 being the ruling range. The market exhibited a healthy satisfactory tone throughout, with no special change in prices. The demand to a great measure is centered on good to choice shipping steers, and medium to good butcher's stock. Low grades are not wanted to any extent, and shipments of that class should be restricted as far as possible.

Hogs—The receipts during the past week were 16,274 head, and the shipments 7,905 head. The market during the past week was active and owing to the inadequate receipts, prices were firm throughout at $10,75@11,75 for good to choice grades of 220 to 350 lbs average, and over, and $9,50@10,65 for "skippers" and fair bacon grades of 130@200 lbs averages. The past week witnessed the close of the packing season, yet contrary to the general expectation of dealers, prices continue firm at full figures. The scarcity of barrelled meats on the seaboard is such as to warrant the prediction that a decided reduction in prices of live weights will occur before the opening of the spring business.

Sheep—The receipts for the week were 9,297 head, and the shipments were 2,460 head. The market was quite active during the past week, at $4,50@5,25 for good to choice, and $2@4 for common to fair grades. A few inferior lots sold by the head at $1,50@2,25.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The wool market is firm, with a good inquiry from consumers whose wants are becoming quite pressing; and though sales do not foot up quite so large an aggregate as last week, the prices realized for desirable grades for the last few days, are higher than have been obtained for a long time past. In fact, a material advance has lately been established on fine fleece wools of double extra and above grades, and holders of these are in some cases asking 2@3c ₽ lb more than they would have been willing to accept the first of January.

Manufacturers are daily in the market, in considerable force, and, as the time draws near when they must have additional supplies of staple to keep their machinery in operation, they are busily examining piles of wool adapted to their seasonable wants, with a view, evidently, of making some large purchases. But delays are dangerous, and while no actual gain is probably to be made by waiting, it is quite probable that dilatory buyers have to pay a higher price than those who act promptly, and will very likely also be obliged to take a poorer article of wool.

But manufacturers are very reluctant to pay the advanced prices now asked for desirable grades of fleece wool, and are ready to resort to all kinds of shifts and substitutions to avoid doing so. Hence the avidity with which cheap lots of unwashed and unmerchantable wool are being snapped up by buyers, and the constantly large proportion of pulled wools which are being taken for clothing purposes.

But it strikes us that fine fleece wool is cheap at the prices asked by Eastern dealers, and that the consumers of Spring goods will not object to paying the manufacturer a fair profit on his products. At any rate, if the close competition among woolen mills is carried to that extent which ignores the interest and proper protection of the raw material, it must in the long run prove injurious to manufacturers themselves.

The first of Messrs. Walter Brown & Sons' monthly New York Auction Sales, which came off on Thursday of last week, is spoken of among the trade as a moderate success. The attendance was good, and desirable grades of domestic wool realized fair prices, while the less wanted sold below the regular market.—*Com. Bd.*

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

Georges Codfish.—None in the market.

Mackerel.—Sales small lots Bay 1's at $27. Shore 1's $23.

Fresh Halibut in light receipt; sales Western Bank at 9c, Georges 10c.

Smoked Do—Scarce; last sales at 12c ₽ lb.

Oil.—Cod at 87c ₽ gall.—[*Advertiser.*

SALE OF STOCKS.

Corrected expressly for the Ploughman.

Gold	135
Boston & Maine R. R.	136½
Eastern R. R.	116
Boston & Lowell R. R.	118
Fitchburg R. R.	130
Boston & Albany R. R.	150½
Boston & Providence R. R.	139½
Old Colony & Newport R. R.	64½
Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.	28
Metropolitan R. R.	67½
Boston Water Power Co.	15½
National Bank of Commerce	125½
Hide and Leather National Bank	105
New England Bank	130
Columbian Bank	120
Globe Bank	126½
Webster Bank	112½
Eliot Bank	114½
Massachusetts Bank	125
Bank of North America	110

SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Herds Grass, ₽ bush	3 25 @ 3 50	Millet ₽ bush.	3 50 @ 4 00
Red Top ₽ sck.	5 00 @ 10 00	Barley ₽ bush	@
Red Clover, ₽ lb	15 @ 17	Buckwheat ₽ bush	1 50 @ 2 00
Fowl Meadow ₽ bush	4 00 @ 4 50	Hungarian grass Seed, ₽ bush	3 50 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent Grass ₽ bush	2 00 @ 2 50	Wheat, Winter, ₽ bush	@
Clover, White Dutch.	55 @ 60	Flax Seed	4 00 @ 4 50
		Spring Rye, bu	1 60 @ 1 75

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

Retail.

Country Hay, loose, per 100 lbs	1 35 @ 1 40
Straw, ₽ 100 lbs	1 35 @ 1 40

Wholesale

Eastern pressed, ₽ ton	15 00 @ 20 00

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

RETAIL PRICES.

Inside Quincy Market.

For the week ending February 13, 1869.

Provisions.		Vegetables.	
Beef, fresh	14 @ 35	Asparagus, bun	@ ..
Do. salted	12 @ 18	Potatoes, pk	25 @ 37
Do. smoked	25 @ 28	Beets, peck	@ 35
Pork, fresh	14 @ 16	Onions, peck	@ 1 00
Do. salted	14 @ 18	Celery	10 @ 20
Hams, Boston	17 @ 18	Turnips, peck	@ 25
Lard	18 @ 19	W. I. Squash's, lb	@
Veal and Mutton.		Cauliflow'rs each	@ ..
Lamb, ₽ lb	6 @ 20	Cucumbers each	@
Veal	8 @ 25	Sw't Potatoes pk	@ 1 25
Mutton	8 @ 25	Do. Bermuda pk	@ 2 00
Butter, Cheese &c.		Tomatoes, can	@ 30
Butter, lump	48 @ 52	Lettuce	10 @ 12
	.. @ ..	Dandelions, pk.	@ 1 00
Tub, best	46 @ 48	Spinach, pk	25 @ 37½
2d qual	42 @ 45	Mar. Squashes, lb	4 @ 5
Cheese	15 @ 23	Hubbard do	5 @ 6
	.. @ ..	Carrots ₽ pk	@ 25
Eggs, doz	33 @ ..	Beans, white, ₽ peck	1 00 @ 1 25
		Pickles ₽ gal	50 @ 75
Poultry, Game, &c.		**Fruit.**	
Roasting Pigs	.. @ ..	Pine Apples, qt	75c @
Wild Pigeons	.. @ ..	Cranberries, bu.	4 00 @ 7 00
Grouse, pair	1 00 @ 1 50	Dried Apples	.. @ 14
Sp'g Chickens, lb.	25 @ 33	Apples, peck	37 @ 75
Old Fowls, lb.	20 @ 25	Peaches in cans.	40 @ [illegible]
Turkeys, ₽ lb.	25 @ 33	Oranges, Havana ₽ doz	50 @ 1 [illegible]
Ducks, y'ng pr.	1 50 @ 2 00	Oranges, Messina ₽ doz	25 @ [illegible]
Geese, y'ng, lb.	20 @ 25	Lemons, ₽ doz.	15 @ [illegible]
Geese, wild	1 00 @ 2 00	Grapes.	
Quail, ₽ doz	.. @ 4 00	Blk Hamburg lb.	@
Partridges, pr.	1 00 @ 1 50	Malaga, ₽ lb	@ 1 00
Rabbits, each	12 @ 15	Pears, peck	1 00 @ 1 50
Brown Back, doz	.. @ ..	Pears, table doz.	75 @ 1 00
Woodcock	.. @ ..	Whortleberr's can	@ 50
		Isabella grapes	@
		Catawba grapes.	@ ..

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Inside Quincy Market.

Beef.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Mess Beef, ₽ bbl., cash price	25 00 @ 28 00
Family Beef, ₽ bbl	28 00 @ 30 00
Tongues ₽ bbl	38 00 @ 40 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Flint & Richards, No. 28.

Pork, Boston, extra clear ₽ bbl	40 00 @ 41 00
Boston No. 1, ₽ bbl	39 00 @ 40 00
Boston No. 2	37 00 @ 38 00
Ohio ex cl	37 00 @ 38 00
Do. clear	36 00 @ 37 00
Ohio mess	33 00 @ 34 00
Do. prime	26 00 @ 27 00
Lard ₽ lb	21 @ 22
Ohio leaf	21 @ 22
Hams, Boston ₽ lb	19 @ 20
Hogs, whole	15 @ 16

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by Hiscock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ₽ lb	7 @ 16
Sheep, ₽ lb	8 @ 14
Lambs, ₽ lb	6 @ 12

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by Chamberlin Sturgis & Co. Nos 79 and 81.

BUTTER.

Lump	43 @ 48
New Extra	44 @ 48
New, good	38 @ 43
New, common	30 @ 35

CHEESE.

Factory, old, lb	@ ..
" new	20 @ 22
Farmers' old	@ ..
Farmers' new	18 @ 20

EGGS.

Fresh	30 @ ..

Fruit & Vegetables.

Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 & 99.

Potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Onions, bbl	8 00 @ 9 00
Oranges, [illegible] Havana	3 00 @ 5 00
Messina box	3 00 @ 4 25
Apples, ₽ bbl	3 00 @ 6 00
Lemons, box	4 00 @ 5 00
White Beans ₽ bush	3 50 @ 4 50
Pea beans	4 50 @ 5 00
Pickles, bbl	10 00 @ 15 00

FISH MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

Corrected by T. Walker & Son, Nos. 115 and 117 Quincy Market.

Cod, fresh, lb	@ 8	Salmon, smoked	25 @ 30
Haddock, fresh, lb	@ 8	Halibut, " lb.	@ 15
Halibut, fresh lb	@ 20	Herring	@ 20
Shad, ₽ lb	@ ..	Alewives	@ 12
Smelts, lb.	20 @ 25	Tongu's & Sounds	@ 12
Lobsters, lb.	@ 8	Halibut Fins, lb	@ 12
Salmon, fresh	@ ..	Clams, ₽ gal	@ 1 00
Mackerel, salt	17 @ 30	Mackerel, fresh	@ ..
Pickerel, lb	15 @ 20	Columbia River Pickled Salmon, ₽ lb	@ 30

MA

New Advertisement

GOULD'S

ALKALINE

PHOSPHATE!

GOULD'S ALKALINE PHOSPHATE

GOULD'S DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT

Entered by Act of Congress in the year 1... James Gould, in the Clerk's Office of the ... Court for the district of Massachusetts.

THE CANKER WORM GR...

DESTROYS YOUR TRE...

THE

Alkaline Phospha...

PROTECTS THEM

And at the same time incre... the value of the Fruit 2... per cent.

Now is the time to do this effectually by ...

GOULD'S

Alkaline Phospha...

...n experience of several years has pro... ...tire efficacy, as a

DESTROYER

OF

CANKER WORM GRUB

COTTON

AND

TOBACCO WORMS

And all other Insects.

...all at Office or send for Circular contai... ...ertificates of its

INSECT DESTROYING QUALITIE...

...ND VALUE AS A FERTILIZ...

FOR PROMOTING THE

...ROWTH AND VIGOR OF TREE...

Largely increasing the quantity and

...PROVING the QUALITY of the FRU...

... carbolic acid in fertilizer, keeping the ... ...rely free from insects.

The Company will for the present sell the ... ...er at the low price of

THIRTY DOLLARS PER TO...

TESTIMONIALS.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 10, 186...

...r. J. Gould, 34 Doane Street, Boston.—Sir: ... aware that I purchased of you, some two ... a quantity of your Phosphate, also a box of ... Disinfectant; and in answer to your note of the ... I will say in regard to the Fertilizer, that I p... at the rate of a bushel to an ordinary sized tree, ... month of May, about one-half the quantity aroun... trunk by taking the sod up from two and one-hal... three feet from the tree. Put the Phosphate clos... trunk, then put on the sod reversed. The balan... thrown on the grass as far as the branches exten... ed. The result was that my trees this season were ... from insects and bore a full crop of fruit, while ... neighbors on both sides had their trees covered w... canker worms and no fruit, and nearly the whole of ... trees in the vicinity have been destroyed by them ... the last five years. I have no doubt the favorable re... on my trees is alone owing to the use of the Phospha... I had another lot the last fall, and mixed with my ... manure at the rate of about six hundred pounds of Ph... plaster to the cord of manure. The result on everyth... was such that my crops were nearly a fortnight ear... ripened than my neighbors. As to my grass lands, t... increase in the crop was such that about double ... quantity was cut over that of the preceding year. A... the Disinfectant, it was everything that was promis... I consider it the best I ever used.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. SMITH

NEWTON, Nov. 18, 186...

Mr. J. Gould,—Sir: I purchased of you, three yea... since, a few barrels of your Phosphate, and the resul... was so marked in its favor that it will give me satisfa... tion that they should be made public. For sever... years previous to its use, myself as well as my neighb... have been troubled with the canker worm destroyin... the fruit each year. About a half bushel was use... under each tree by turning the sod and placing abo... half the quantity next the trunk; then, placing th... sod reversed upon it, the balance was spread as far a... the branches extended; but upon one tree (a William... apple,) two-thirds of a barrel was put. The fruit raise... upon this tree was so uncommonly large that man... persons called to see it before they were sent to market... Over three barrels of them were sold in Boston at te... cents each. In a word, I consider your Alkaline Pho... phate a complete remedy for the destruction of the ... and so destructive to fruit trees, and the most valuabl... article for the renovation of the fruit tree—and it ... equally valuable for flowers and grass, the crops unde... my trees being double in quantity.

Yours truly.

CHAS. STUMKE.

NOTICE.

It is important to the purchasers of this Fertilizer to ... remark that the farmers who have used it, say that th... second and third years *without any other manure*, their ... crops are much larger and better than the year in ... which the Fertilizer was put on. It remains in the soil, ... enriching and purifying it, and a thorough dressing ... the year upon grass lands will show its highly beneficial ... effects for five years, without any other manure.

All articles sold by us warranted to give ... satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Price $30 per ton, in barrels, of 250 pounds ... each, at Works.

Agents wanted in the principal cities and ... to whom a liberal commission will be ...

Please call at Office and examine evidence. ... for sale Fresh Burned OYSTER SHELL ... and prepared HEN FEED.

JAMES GOULD,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 34 Doane Street.

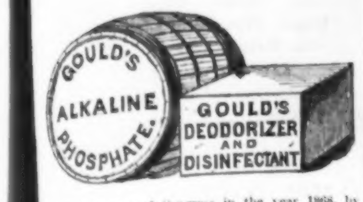
LANG & DELANO,

AGENTS,

No. 3 India Wharf, Boston.

New Advertisements.

GOULD'S ALKALINE PHOSPHATE!



Entered by Act of Congress in the year 1868, by JAMES GOULD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the district of Massachusetts.

THE CANKER WORM GRUB DESTROYS YOUR TREES!

THE **Alkaline Phosphate** PROTECTS THEM!

And at the same time increases the value of the Fruit 25 per cent.

Now is the time to do this effectually by using

GOULD'S Alkaline Phosphate.

An experience of several years has proved its entire efficacy as a

DESTROYER of CANKER WORM GRUBS, COTTON AND TOBACCO WORMS, And all other Insects.

Call at Office or send for Circular containing certificates of its

INSECT DESTROYING QUALITIES AND VALUE AS A FERTILIZER, FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH AND VIGOR OF TREES, Largely increasing the quantity and IMPROVING the QUALITY of the FRUIT

The carbolic acid in fertilizer, keeping the tree entirely free from insects.

The Company will for the present sell the Fertilizer at the low price of

THIRTY DOLLARS PER TON.

TESTIMONIALS.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 10, 1868.

Mr. J. GOULD, 34 Doane Street, Boston,—Sir: You [illegible] that I purchased of you, some two years [illegible] quantity of your Phosphate, also a box of your [illegible] and in answer to your note of the 8th [illegible] the Fertilizer, that I put it [illegible] the rate of a bushel to an ordinary sized tree, in [illegible] of May, about one-half the quantity around [illegible] taking the sod up from two and one-half [illegible] from the tree. Put the Phosphate close to the trunk, then put on the sod reversed. The balance [illegible] thrown on the grass so far as the branches extended. The result was that my trees this season were free [illegible] and have a full crop of fruit, while my neighbors on both sides had their trees covered with [illegible] worms and no fruit, and nearly the whole of the [illegible] in the vicinity have been destroyed by them for [illegible] past two years. I have no doubt the favorable result [illegible] trees is chiefly owing to the use of the Phosphate. [illegible] another lot the last fall, and mixed with my manure at the rate of about six hundred pounds of Phosphate to the cord of manure. The result on everything [illegible] such that my crops were nearly a fortnight earlier [illegible] than my neighbors [illegible] my grass lands, the [illegible] in the crop was such that about double the [illegible] of the preceding year. As to the Deodorizer, it was everything that was promised [illegible] the best I ever used.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. SMITH.

NEWTON, Nov. 18, 1868.

Mr. J. GOULD,—Sir: I purchased of you, three years [illegible] barrels of your Phosphate, and the results [illegible] so marked in its favor that it will give me satisfaction that they should be made public. For several years previous to its use myself as well as my neighbors have been troubled with the canker worm destroying [illegible] each year. About a half bushel was used [illegible] each tree by turning the sod and placing about [illegible] the quantity around next the trunk; then, placing the sod [illegible] upon it, the balance was spread as far as the branches extended; but upon one tree (a Williams) two-thirds of a barrel was put. The fruit raised [illegible] this tree was so uncommonly large that many persons called to see it before they were sent to market, [illegible] three barrels of them were sold in Boston at ten [illegible] each. In a word, I consider your Alkaline Phosphate a complete remedy for the destruction of the canker worm, and the most valuable [illegible] for the renovation of the fruit tree—and it is [illegible] valuable for flowers and grass, the crops under [illegible] being double in quantity.

Yours truly,

CHAS. STUMKE.

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☞ All articles sold by us warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

☞ Price $30 per ton, in barrels, of 250 pounds each, at Works.

☞ Agents wanted in the principal cities and towns, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

☞ Please call at Office and examine evidence. Also, for sale Fresh Burned OYSTER SHELL LIME, and prepared HEN FEED.

JAMES GOULD, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 34 Doane Street.

LANG & DELANO, AGENTS,

No. 3 India Wharf, Boston.

New Advertisements.

1869.

THE LARGEST STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS —IN— NEW ENGLAND,

FURNISHED TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

At a Single Profit!

Jordan, Marsh & Co.

Stock Complete in all Departments.

Domestics.

This department invariably includes all the leading popular brands of *BROWN* and *BLEACHED COTTONS*, and represents every make of these goods which is known in New England. Buyers can always fully complete their lists of *DOMESTICS* with us, and *at bottom prices*, without the necessity of going elsewhere for special brands.

OUR Lancaster Prints

Have become the leading makes of *CALICOES* in this market, and daily coming forward in extensive variety of novel design and beautiful coloring.

IN Dress Goods

We are constantly receiving the choicest styles and latest novelties of all the great European markets, fresh from the hands of our own foreign buyers. Among the particularly desirable fabrics of to-day should be noted a full line of low priced *GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS*; all costs of *BLACK ALPACAS*, in desirable makes; *White Alpacas; Poplin Alpacas*, and *MOREENS* in various colors.

IN Linens and White Goods

We present extraordinary inducements in *BROWN BLEACHED* and *LOOM DAMASK*; ¾ and ⅞ *NAPKINS* and *DOYLEYS*; and *ENGLISH TOILET QUILTS*. We have also just received a fresh and attractive assortment of *WHITE PIQUES*.

IN Shawls

We display our usual elaborate stock of *FOREIGN* and *DOMESTIC* goods, including an uncommonly desirable variety of *GREY* and *FANCY EFFECTS* and *STRIPES*, beside a choice lot of *BLACK THIBET SHAWLS*. We shall shortly receive our splendid Spring assortment of the celebrated Washington Mills *PREMIERE LONG* and *SQUARE SHAWLS*, which for style, coloring, durability and cheapness are acknowledged to be unrivalled.

Flannels.

This stock was never so full and varied, embracing every production, staple and fancy, which is known in the market.

Hosiery.

Constantly on hand a large line of Foreign and Domestic *HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS*, and *VEIL BAREGES*.

IN Woollens

Attention is invited to elegant SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, from the Windemere Woollen Mill, which are not surpassed by any similar goods, domestic or imported. Also to some choice designs in FANCY CASSIMERES, of novel weaving. Always on hand, a full line of JEANS, COTTONADES, COATINGS, SACKINGS, CASHMERETS and REPELLANTS in every style and at all prices.

JORDAN MARSH & CO.,

AT WHOLESALE,

WINTHROP SQUARE.

AT RETAIL,

242 to 250 Washington Street,

feb13 BOSTON. 4t

HUMBUGS EXPOSED.—See "Star Spangled Banner." feb13-1t

Licensed By The UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S GREAT

ONE DOLLAR SALE

Of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware Cutlery, Leather and German Goods of every description, &c.

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR EACH,

and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country.

The goods we have for sale are described on printed slips and will be sent to any address at the rate of 10 cents each to pay for postage, printing, etc. It is then at the option of holders whether they will send one dollar for the article or not.

BY PATRONIZING THIS SALE you have a chance to exchange your goods, should the article mentioned on the printed slip not be desired.

The Smallest Article sold for ONE DOLLAR can be exchanged for Silver Plated, Five Bottled Revolving Castor, or your Choice of a large Variety of other Articles upon Exchange List,

comprising over 250 useful articles, not one of which could be bought at any retail country store for nearly double the amount.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

We send as commission to Agents,—

For a Club of Thirty, and $3.00,

One of the following articles: 20 *yards Cotton*, Ladies Fancy Square Wool Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, Accordeon, set of steel bladed Knives and Forks, Violin and Bow, Fancy Dress Pattern, Pair Ladies extra Quality Cloth Boots, One dozen large size Linen Towels, Alhambra Quilt, Honeycomb Quilt, Cottage Clock, White Wool Blanket, 15 yds best quality Print, 12 yds Delaine, 1 doz Linen Dinner Napkins, etc.

For a Club of Sixty, and $6.00,

One of the following articles: 42 *yards Sheeting*, Pair Honeycomb Quilts, Cylinder Watch, 4 yards double width Waterproof Cloaking, Ladies' Double Wool Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, Alpacca Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver Plated six bottled Revolving Castor, Set of Ivory Handled Knives, with Silver Plated Forks, Pair of All Wool Blankets, Pair of Alhambra Quilts, Thirty Yards Print or a Marseilles Quilt, Double Eight Keyed Accordeon, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary (600 engravings, 900 pages,) 3½ yds Doeskin for suit, etc.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $10.00,

65 *yards Sheeting*, Fancy Cassimere Coat, Pants and Vest Pattern extra quality, Pair Splendid Rose Blankets, Fancy Plaid Wool Long Shawl, Twenty-five yards Hemp Carpeting, Splendid Violin and Bow, Splendid Alpacca Dress Pattern, Silver Hunting Cased Watch, Single Barrel Shot Gun, Sharp's Revolver, One Pair Fine Damask Table Covers, with One Dozen Dinner Napkins to match, Worcester's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, 1,800 pages, etc.

☞ For additional list of commissions see circular.

COMMISSIONS FOR LARGER CLUBS IN PROPORTION.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upwards. Make your letters short and plain as possible.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THIS:

☞ **Be SURE and Send money in ALL CASES by REGISTERED LETTER which can be sent from any Post Office.**

This way of sending money is preferred to any other method whatever.

We cannot be responsible for money lost, unless some precautions are taken to ensure its safety.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Send your address in full, Town, County and State.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

136 Federal Street,

feb13 4t Boston, Mass.

Wanted.

MAN and Wife to take charge of Poor Farm in Sudbury. The Overseer will meet applicants at the Town House, on Wednesday, March 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M. Proposals received till the above time.

J. A. HUNT, GEO. GOODNOW, J. K. HARRIMAN, } Overseers of the Poor of Sudbury.

Sudbury, Feb. 9, 1869. feb13-3t*

YOU WANT IT.—That "Star Spangled Banner." feb13—1t

American Jersey Herd Book.

THE Third Vol. will be published Aug. 1st, 1869. Please send in your entries. Price 50 cents for each animal. JOHN BROOKS,

feb13-26t* Princeton, Mass.

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for "NAPOLEON III." By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. A new work of great beauty and rare merit. It is the best book for agents in the market, because the subject is continually before the people. Napoleon is the most conspicuous person in the world. Abbott is the most fascinating writer in America. It is a new book, with no competition. Address B. B. RUSSELL, 55 CORNHILL, Boston. feb13-4tp

Constitution Water

IS a certain cure for *Diabetes* and all diseases of the *Kidneys*. For sale by all Druggists. feb13-13tp

$3 WONDER.—INDUSTRY SEWING MACHINE. Only THREE DOLLARS. Simple, practical and durable. Makes the Elastic chain stitch, and adapted for all kinds of plain sewing. Any child can operate it. An elegant Gift. Testimonials daily. Sent in perfect order on receipt of price, $3. Address INDUSTRY SEWING MACHINE CO., Manchester, N. H. feb13-4t

100 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address N. Y. Picture Co., No. 69 Wall St. feb13-4t

$75 TO $300 PER MONTH, everywhere, by male or female agents to sell a newly invented and elegantly constructed $10 *Sewing Machine*, noiseless in operation, uses the *straight Needle*, sews with *double* or *single thread*, makes the running hand stitch, will *gather, hem, ruffle, shir, tuck, run up breadths, &c.*, requires no lubrication or change of stitch, *cannot get out of order* and will *last a life time*. Is a favorite everywhere and a great mechanical success. Imitations or infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. Illustrated circulars with testimonials free.

Single Machines will be expressed to any address on receipt of $10. APEX SEWING MACHINE CO.,

feb13-13t* 208 Broadway, New York.

New Seedling Potatoes

THREE NEW KINDS of great excellence, *not to be found in any other Catalogue*, will be found engraved and fully described in my new Seed Catalogue. Sent gratis to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

feb13-6t Marblehead, Mass.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE, —AND— PURE NATURAL PHOSPHATE,

Combining the best Fertilizing agents ever made.

THE BOSTON MILLING COMPANY,

Invite the attention of the agricultural community to the merits of their standard Fertilizer, the

Pure Flour of Unburned, Unsteamed Bone.

Possessing the only machinery in the world by which raw bones in their natural state can be reduced to a fine flour, they offer such guarantees of purity that its freedom from adulteration is placed above the possibility of suspicion.

No doubt can be entertained of the inestimable value of Bones as a Fertilizer under the two essential conditions of purity and fineness, thus guaranteed.

The Newly Discovered Phosphate.

The recent discoveries in the South of immense beds of natural Phosphate, the precipitate of remote ages in the laboratory of nature coming to light when the genius of American mechanism is making such strides to reap from limitless fields, exhausting harvests, seems as opportune as the earlier contribution of the great coal fields to the manufacturing industry of modern times.

This Company determined to be the first in presenting this new fertilizing agent under their trade mark of the

Pure Fine South Carolina Phosphate

containing by analysis nearly **Sixty per cent.** of **Phosphate of Lime** reduced by their machinery to that condition of fineness so essential to its rapid absorption by the soil and plants.

They also offer in the same condition a combination of Selected Bones having an excess of animal matter, with the Pure finely ground Phosphate, three parts of Bone and and animal matter with one Phosphate, under the trade mark of

Combined Bone and Fine Phosphate

The stimulus given by the large amount of ammonia produced by the excess of animal matter in combination with this pure natural Phosphate, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results, and should place this combination in advance of any fertilizing agent hitherto produced.

To make the assurance of purity doubly sure, this Company invite committees of agricultural societies and gentlemen interested in agricultural science to visit their mills at all times, and they challenge the most rigid scrutiny of every step in the process of manufacture.

All these articles are packed in superior paper lined barrels, and bear the name and trade marks of the Company.

In order to secure a liberal introduction of the new fertilizers, the following prices have been established for the present season:

Pure Flour of Bone ....$60 per ton.
Combined Bone and Lime Phosphate ..$50 per ton.
Pure Fine S. C. Phosphate ....$45 per ton.

Send orders direct to the Office of the

BOSTON MILLING CO.,

feb13-13t 43 Broad Street.

CURE FOR THE BLUES.—"Star Spangled Banner." feb13-1t

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in the easterly part of BOYLSTON, two and a half miles from Northboro depot, containing 61 acres. Buildings in good order, house nearly new, contains 9 rooms. Said farm has a large amount of fruit mostly young trees in bearing order. The land is well divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland. A stream of water passing through the farm near the buildings. The buildings, with 38 acres of said farm will be sold separate if desired.

Terms of sale easy. Price $3,500 for the whole. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or A. W. Seaver, Northboro.

feb13-2t* LYMAN WHIPPLE, Boylston, Mass.

Full Blood Sheep for Sale.

THE Subscriber has one pair of SPANISH MERINO, one Buck, one Ewe, full blood, which he will sell low. Pedigree will be guaranteed on application to

feb13-3t* F. H. FEARING, Weymouth.

Wanted.

BY an experienced American Farmer a situation as Foreman on a Farm. Best of references given. Address G. BOUTWELL, Medford, Mass.

feb13-2t*

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA Specialty.—Cures legally guaranteed or money returned. By the Inventor of the Celebrated Patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Send 10c for Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, Dr. T. H. STILLWELL, 198 Bleeker St., N. Y. feb13-4t

FUN. WIT. WISDOM.—"STAR SPANGLED BANNER." "It still waves." A splendid parlor engraving "Past and Future" sent on roller to EVERY subscriber. The Banner is a large eight page, 40 column paper (Ledger size) overflowing with splendid reading, and *only 75 cents for a whole year* and above elegant works of art (worth $2), free gratis. Now is THE TIME, only 75 cents. MONEY *returned if you are not satisfied.* 1000 new subscribers weekly. Send NOW. Look at partial contents of March number, mailed for 6 cents. "Is there room in Angel Land;" "A Bright Idea;" "41 tons of Indigo;" Who works the hardest? Steam Engine Jokes; Clerical Wit Well played; Children and Fools tell truth; A match Irishman and Fiddle; Rural Innocence; Uncle's Son Borrowing Trouble; Democracy and Aristocracy; Poetry; Waiting; Under the Snow; Little Brown Hands; How Tastes Differ; Signor Blitz and the Darkies (funny). Our Puzzle Box; Pens and Scissors; Things Worth Knowing; Prestidigitation; Take away your Cocktail; Magic Pictures; Courting in a Sleeping Car; Railroad Jokes; Election Jokes; Diamond cut Diamond; Our Chip Basket. (forty-one funny items); Literary Notices; Correspondence; Humbugs Exposed; Swindling Advertisers; Humbug Music Boxes; "Butter Swindlers;" Humbug papers, &c., &c. 32 answers to Correspondence, and 100 short articles, all in the "Star Spangled Banner" for March, now ready, ONLY 5 CENTS, 75 cents a year, and the splendid engraving "Past and Future" (usual price $2,) free and postpaid to every subscriber. Subscribe NOW. Only 75 cents. Specimen free for 6 cents. Buy it of any Newsdealer. Dealers supplied by Am. News Co., N. Y., and N. E. News Co., Boston. Send for it.

Address Star Spangled Banner,

feb13-1t Hinsdale, N. H.

Finkle & Lyon IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE

IS A FIRST CLASS SHUTTLE MACHINE, making a stitch alike on both sides of the work; is simple, durable, and adapted to the widest range of work; EQUALLY GOOD FOR BOTH LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK has a self-setting needle, making it impossible to get it in a wrong position, and a cradle, preventing all wear of the shuttle; also each machine has both drop and wheel feed, a valuable quality, belonging exclusively to this machine.

Machines exchanged and repaired.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALESROOM,

313 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

N. S. SWETT, Gen'l Agent.

feb13-tf

Farm for Sale!

Pleasantly situated in Templeton, one and a half mile south of the Centre, containing about 50 acres of good land with buildings thereon. Said farm is well divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, well watered and fenced with stone wall. Fruit trees and grape vines in bearing condition. A two story House with L and ten rooms. A Shoe Shop, Barn and Carriage house all in good repair. Never failing water in the house and at the barn and many other conveniences not mentioned. Also about 65 acres of pasturing, wood and timber land. Will sell the whole or part. Terms easy.

feb13-6t BENJAMIN BADGER.

Compare Prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., whose Organs are acknowledged to be the best, have this season introduced very important improvements and new styles of Organs, and have *materially reduced prices*. Four Octave Organs, $50, each; Five Octave Double Reed Organs, Five Stops, $125. *Every one having any idea of purchasing an Organ* should at least obtain one of their circulars (which will be sent free,) and compare prices. Address the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont Street, Boston. feb13-3te

RICH, RARE, RACY.—See Star Spangled Banner for March. $2 for 75 cents. feb13-1t

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.—Instructions by a hunter and trapper of long practical experience, with diagram and directions for making trap. Also instructions How to Train Animals, including many amusing and wonderful tricks. Both for only ten cts. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York. feb13-4te

Amateur Cultivator's Guide

TO THE KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDEN. The 23d edition of this popular and useful work, which has met with so great favor in the past, much enlarged and improved, containing descriptive lists of all Flower and Garden Seeds worthy of cultivation, embracing over 2500 varieties; to which is added all the novelties in Flowers and Vegetables for 1869; also 200 varieties of the choicest French Hybrid Gladiolus.

[*J. Hobbins, M. D., Madison, Wis., Pres. State Hort. Soc., and Cor. Mem. of the Royal Hort. Soc. of Eng.*] "Please accept my thanks for your 'Guide.' I think you ought to call it 'The Garden Companion.' It is at once very usefully and conveniently arranged; a sort of ready reference book, very ornamentally got up; one of those few books I find fitted for any table; often wanted and always at hand."

The above work comprises 150 pages. Tastefully bound in cloth, with two beautiful Colored Plates,—one steel,—besides one hundred other engravings. Price 50 cents, post paid. Paper Cover, one Colored Plate, one hundred Engravings, post paid, 25 cents. Address WASHBURN & CO., Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

feb13-4teow E

$5000 *a year can be made by live agents, selling my new and valuable invention.* Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md. feb13-4te

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Fifty-sixth semi-annual Term opens March 4th, 1869. Facilities and Location unsurpassed. feb13-4te

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell the celebrated *Clipper Mowers and Reapers*—Lightest draft and most durable machines made. Send for circular. CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER CO., 12 Cliff St., New York. feb13-4t

"IT STILL WAVES"—That "Star Spangled Banner." feb13-1t

GUNS, REVOLVERS, &c. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $9 to $50; Single Shot Guns, Men and Boys, $3 50 to $20; Musket Shot Guns, using small caps, warranted to shoot shot close and kill 60 yards, $2 50; Fine Sporting Rifles, any size, $12 to $45. Pocket and Belt Revolvers, all sizes, $5 to $20. WANTED,—Second hand Army or Navy Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, etc. For priced catalogue send stamp to the GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberal discount to Agents, Dealers or Clubs. Terms C. O. D. feb13-4t

HUNTER'S GUIDE.—Revised, enlarged. New Secrets added. 10,000 already sold. Eleventh edition of 5000 copies NOW READY, enlarged. Twenty new tanning secrets added (3 cost 5 each). *The Hunter's Guide and Trapper's Companion* tells how to hunt and trap ALL animals from mink to bear, to make traps, boats, &c. How to tan and dress all hides, &c., &c., to color furs and skins. New secrets just added. The secret receipts in this book would cost $30 any where else. Tells how to hunt, fish, has hunting narratives, &c., &c. A NEW BOOK, well printed and bound, 64 pages. Price (not $1,) but only 25 cents. 6 for $1. Mailed free. Sold by all dealers. All wholesale News dealers sell it. *Send for one.* Worth $10 to any farmer, hunter or boy. Only a "*quarter.*"

Address HUNTER & CO., Publishers,

Feb13-1t Hinsdale, N. H.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court,

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next-of-Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY A. EMERSON, late of Reading, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Emily P. Emerson, of said Reading, widow, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempt from giving sureties on her bond pursuant to said will and statute;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

feb13-3t J. H. TYLER, Register

New Advertisements.

WILSON'S FERTILIZER,

OR, PATENT AMMONIATED

Superphosphate of Lime,

AND

WILSON'S TOBACCO GROWER,

AND

Pure Ground Bone,

Are confidently offered to Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, and Nurserymen, as the best articles of their kind ever made and sold in this country.

They are guaranteed to have been made strictly according to the statements set forth in the pamphlets published in this and the preceding years.

These pamphlets contain many suggestions concerning the preparation and use of Manures, which are of great value to those engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture, gathered from the practical experience of the manufacturer, who is one of the largest farmers in New England; and they can be obtained free of all the dealers in these articles throughout the country.

Send for one or more, for yourself and neighbor.

OFFICE OF THE

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bone Coal, Nitric and Muriatic Acid, Horsford's Bread Preparation and Cream Tartar, Rumford Yeast Powder, Blueing and Blacking, and Printers', Dyers', and Paper-Makers' Chemicals.

58, 59 & 60 South Water St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GEO. F. WILSON, Treas.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BRECK & SON,

51 & 52 North Market Street,

feb13-13t BOSTON.

Grub Exterminator.

NOW is the time to commence to protect the trees from the ravages of the Canker worm by destroying the Grub. The Exterminator is the safest, most reliable and economical remedy that can be produced. It possesses great advantages over Tar or any other articles yet produced, as it will not crust over, dry up, nor injure the trees, and requires but few applications during the season. Manufactured and sold by GEO. H. MORRILL, Printing Ink Manufacturer. Office and Depot, 22 Congress Square, Boston. feb13-4t

New and Rare Vegetables,

HAVING been the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and many other new vegetables, *I continue to make the raising of new and rare varieties a speciality.*

I raise on my three seed farms, **over one hundred varieties of seed**, including all the STANDARD SORTS, and IMPORT many CHOICE KINDS from England and France.

Catalogue gratis to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

feb13-6t Marblehead, Mass.

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Thoroughbred Stock Farm in Nantucket, pure blood Jersey Stock; Chester County Pigs; Ducks and other Fowls and Eggs of same; viz:—Gray Dorkings, Light Brahmas, French Houdens, and Creve Ceours, Rouen Ducks, etc.

☞ Also "Early Goodrich" and "Harrison" Potatoes.

☞ For circular, containing lowest prices, apply to

JAMES THOMPSON,

feb13-tf Nantucket, Mass.

FARMING TOOLS.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO

NOURSE, MASON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

MACHINES

of every description and improved patterns,

—DEALERS IN—

GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, etc.

The Perry Gold Medal Mower,

The American Hay Tedder,

Burt's Self-Adjusting Horse Rake,

are manufactured exclusively by us, and the great success which has attended their sale and use the past season, places them pre eminently above anything of their kind, and they are the most popular machines in the market.

Illustrated and descriptive Circulars mailed to any address.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSES,

QUINCY HALL,

(over Quincy Market,) BOSTON,

No. 53 Beekman Street, New York.

Factories at Worcester and Groton Junction, Mass.

aug22 tf

HEARTH AND HOME,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF SIXTEEN HANDSOME FOLIO PAGES, FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE,

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL,

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in all departments.

HEARTH AND HOME has now reached its eighth number, and meets with universal favor from all classes of persons in town and country.

It contains every week original articles by the best American Writers each in his own department on

FARMING,
PLANTING,
STOCK BREEDING,
POULTRY RAISING,
GARDENING,
PLANS OF COUNTRY HOMES,
RURAL ARCHITECTURE,
ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,
FRUIT GROWING,
FLOWER CULTURE, etc.

In its Literary Department it includes the choicest original reading for all members of the family; Adventures by Sea and Land, Pure and Elevating Stories, Sketches, Biographies, Poems, etc.

MRS. STOWE,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. MARY E. DODGE,

contribute regularly and the best writers in the country will constantly enrich this department.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

will be specially provided for, and will find their own page always lighted with fun in pictures and fun in stories, so tempered with good teaching that we hope to make them wiser and better while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY,

we hope to bring Entertainment, Sound Teaching and Valuable Suggestions.

TERMS FOR 1869.

Single Copies $4, invariably in advance; 3 copies $10; 5 copies $15. Any one sending us $24 for a club of 8 Copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free. Postmasters who will get us up Clubs in accordance with above rates, may retain 10 per cent of the amount, and are respectfully solicited to act for us.

We will send HEARTH AND HOME one year, to any settled Clergyman (he stating with his remittance the church over which he is settled) for $2 50.

All remittances at risk of sender.

A specimen copy sent free.

No travelling agents employed. Address all communications to

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,

feb6-4tp **37 Park Row, New York.**

The Celebrated VOLTAIC CURE!

Dr. Hall's Voltaic Armor Bands and Soles,

FOR COLD FEET,

Sluggish Circulation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Weak Joints, Sciatica, and all Nervous Disorders.

The current from the Voltaic Armor and Soles is of the *gentlest character* possible, yet being *constant* in its effects upon the nervous system, its remedial results are truly wonderful.

Send for a descriptive Circular.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Shoe Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

AGENTS WANTED.

VOLTAIC ARMOR ASSOCIATION,

PROPRIETORS,

jan30-13t **130 Tremont Street, Boston.**

Ives' Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

DANVERS ONION, Cabbage, Beet, and many other varieties of choice, reliable Seeds. Send for Catalogue to JOHN S. IVES, Seed Grower,

feb6-4t Salem, Mass.

Wanted.

AN American Man and Wife to live on and take care of a small Farm and Garden, Horse, Cow, &c. House rent free. Address Box 5084 Boston, Mass.

feb6-4t

Italian Queen Bees,

SENT by Mail, Postage Paid, for $2 50 each. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. H. ALLEY,

feb6-3t* Wenham, Mass.

To Dealers, Builders & Consumers.

THE FLORENCE LEAD CO'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

For purity, fineness, body and durability, is acknowledged to be the best White Lead in the market.

All orders by Express or mail will receive prompt attention from the Company's Agents.

BRAGDON, TAVENER & CO.,

jan16-13t **8 India Street, Boston.**

30,000 Acres

WESTERN and SOUTHERN LANDS and IMPROVED FARMS, 40c to $100 per acre. E. G. SHEPPARD, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. P. O Box 4083.

jan16-4t

Royal Java

AND other choice FOWLS and EGGS for hatching. Enclose stamp for Circular, and address E. R. PERKINS, Salem, Mass. jan23-tf

1000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 Miles Remain

To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the 81's) will will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this Interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on *AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN*

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:

From Passengers	$1,024,005 97
" Freight	2,040,233 19
" Express	51,423 08
" Mails	136,235 59
" Miscellaneous	91,626 27
" Government troops	104,077 77
" " freight	449,440 33
" Contractors' men	201,179 09
" " material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from *FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.*

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Boston by

MATTHEW BOLLES & CO, 90 *State Street*,
C. E. FULLER & CO., 2 *State Street*,
TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, 74 *State St.*
STONE & DOWNER, 28 *State Street*,
R. W. GILBERT, 18 *State Street*,
SPENCER, VILA & CO., 13 *Congress Street*,
PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO., 114 *State Street*,
NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
FOGG BROS & BATES, 20 *Congress Street*,
KIMBALL, PYCOTT & BENNETT, 8 *State St.*,
JOHN E. M. GILLEY, 5 *Devonshire Street*,

and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1st, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO. Treasurer,

Jan. 20, 1869. feb6-4t *NEW YORK.*

"The Automatic Lamb" IS NOT A MYTH,

But a practical reality, and for producing

STOCKINGS, MITTENS, GLOVES, SCARFS, HOODS, AFGHANS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

—THE—

LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

is without, and entirely beyond competition.

Descriptive circular and SAMPLE STOCKING (*which no other machine can make*) sent by addressing, with stamp,

N. CLARK, Agent,

feb6-tf **313 Washington St., Boston.**

AGENTS WANTED.—For the only steel engraving of Gen. Grant and his family published with their approval. Engraved by Sartain. Size 15 by 19. $2,50. 100 per cent. to agents. Address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago, or No. 37 Park Row, New York. feb6-4t

Wanted,

A SITUATION on a Farm in Vermont or New Hampshire, for a Boy 12 years old.

For particulars, address J. F. L., Box 4158, Boston, Mass. feb6-2t*

CHICOPEE SEWING MACHINE.—First-class, and fully licensed. Every Machine Warranted for five years. Exclusive territory given. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to introduce them. Address, CHICOPEE S. M. CO., Boston, Mass. feb6-13t

L. DRESSER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES, JEWELRY!

SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,

193 Washington Street, (up stairs.)

BOSTON.

Price List of Jewelry sent to any part of the United States on receipt of red stamp. jan30-4t

Newhall's MAGIC HAIR DYE NO WASHING

INSTANTANEOUS! EASY TO APPLY. **Natural and Durable** For sale and applied at the *Hair Cutting and Dyeing Rooms,* **47 Hanover Street,** BOSTON.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

jan30 13t

Cotton Seed Meal,

OF BEST QUALITY, and at lowest prices. Now on hand and for sale by

E. A. SHERMAN,

31 India street,

jan23-tf

EARLY ROSE POTATO, American and Foreign Spring Wheats, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds, Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter. Send for the EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL, only 20 cents. Address GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa. jan23-4t

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED. Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a Circular Letter of References and Testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the *curability of the disease.* Address VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D. 36 Great Jones St., N. Y. City. jan23-4t

Great Distribution

BY the **METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.** Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every ticket draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each	$10,000	40 Cash Gifts, each			$500
10 " "	5,000	200 " "			100
20 " "	1,000	300 " "			50

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos ....each $300 to $750
75 " " Melodeons .... " 75 to 150
350 Sewing Machines.................. " 60 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches .... " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., all valued at $1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c, a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *one Dollar.* Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Oct 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 Prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, Dec. 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contain ONE CASH GIFT. Six tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to **HARPER, WILSON & CO.,**

jan30-4t **173 Broadway, N. Y.**

BRADLEY'S PATENT SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Boston, Mass. NET........ PATENTED APRIL 1, 1862.

BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE TRIUMPHANT! WARRANTED UNIFORM IN QUALITY.

THE ANIMAL MATTER CONTAINED in the entire bone is restored to this Compound in the most concentrated form, making a powerful manure.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:

WINDSOR, Maine, Oct. 31, 1868.

JOHN MCARTHUR, ESQ., Augusta, Maine.

SIR:—I purchased of you last Spring, eight barrels of Bradley's Patent Super Phosphate, and applied it to the cultivation of Potatoes, on 5½ acres of old worn out land with no other manure.

The result was two hundred bushels to the acre, being fully double the quantity produced on an equal amount newer land without Phosphate, and the quality was decidedly better, being larger, smoother, and worth at least fifteen to twenty cents per bushel more than where no Phosphate was used.

In answer to your inquiry, whether Phosphate pays, I can say I raised 1700 bushels of potatoes this year for sale, and can realize 75 cents per bushel for them at Augusta, eight miles from my farm. I am confident I raised at least five hundred bushels more for using sixty dollars worth of Phosphate, and the quality was very much better. I intend to use at least 2½ tons next year.

Yours, &c. LEONARD W. TAYLOR.

CANTERBURY, N. H., Nov. 12, 1868.

Dear Sir:—You may say to those inquiring about the utility of Bradley's Super Phosphate whether or not it pays—that I have used it with good success the last five or six years, and am fully convinced that the crop more than doubly pays the cost.

I have used it mostly in raising corn, and apply it in the hill at planting time. Very soon after it comes up, the corn assumes a dark green color, and continues on with a vigorous growth, ripening at least ten days sooner than corn planted without Phosphate. I used it the past year on twenty acres of corn with results more satisfactory than ever, yielding about two thousand bushels of good, sound, ripe ears of corn. I have tried Poudrette and could perceive but little benefit from its application.

I have also tried other Phosphates, but none has given so good satisfaction as Bradley's.

Yours truly, D. M. CLOUGH.

From the owner of the celebrated Stallion GEN. KNOX.

North Vassalboro', Me., Dec. 8, 1868.

W. L. BRADLEY, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—When I met you in Portland, I was unable to answer in full your queries as to the satisfaction found in the use of your Super Phosphate, as my crops were not harvested.

I am gratified with the result of its application upon corn, potatoes and roots, and have arranged for a liberal supply for the coming season.

I am respectfully yours, T. S. LANG.

From Judge Pierrepont.

Nov. 26, 1868.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir—You ask how the Super Phosphate which I had of you last spring proved in its use upon my country place upon the Hudson River.

I say in reply that my gardener used it on the lawn, on the piece of meadow and on the Indian corn.

Its effect was rapid and wonderful. It is far the cheapest manure of which I have any knowledge.

Yours truly, EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

State Reform School of Connecticut,

West Meriden, Conn., Dec. 12, 1868.

WM. L. BRADLEY,

Dear Sir—We much prefer your Super Phosphate on the various crops we raise on our farm to any now in market.

I am happy to recommend yours as a superior article to all who use fertilizers.

We shall order an increased amount for next year's use. Yours truly, E. W. HATCH, Supt.

Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 26, 1868.

Mr. W. L. BRADLEY,

Sir:—Last spring I planted 3½ acres with potatoes, the soil in the piece being all alike. On two acres I used two barrels of your Phosphate in the hill—on the balance of the piece, one and a half acres, I put 20 bushels of common wood ashes. From the two acres manured with Phosphate, I dug 300 bushels of potatoes, while the one and one-half acres which were dressed with the ashes yielded but 185 bushels.

Yours truly, ISAAC H. MERRILL.

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 12, 1868.

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY,

Dear Sir:—I have an old clay soil meadow of about three acres; and three years ago I began experimenting on it with your Super Phosphate, by top dressing, with about *one-half barrel* of the Phosphate to the acre. Before the Phosphate was applied the meadow produced regularly about ½ ton hay to the acre. I applied about the same amount of Phosphate each season, sowing it early in the spring. The yield of hay has steadily increased each year, both in quantity and quality since I began the treatment with Phosphate, and this summer I cut fully two tons of hay to the acre, of far better quality than that grown on same land in its former impoverished condition. I think that this land is now what would be called rich meadow; three years since it would hardly pay for mowing. I think hay grown on land manured with Phosphate is worth at least three dollars per ton more than that grown on ordinary land, without Phosphate—and I certainly would make that difference in purchasing to feed my own stock. I raised a fine crop of potatoes on the Phosphate this season, and believe it an excellent manure for that, and indeed all other crops.

Very truly, etc., H. A. SHELDON.

Let it be remembered that Phosphate when applied as a top dressing on Meadow or Pasture land should be used early in the spring.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. L. BRADLEY,

24 Broad Street, Boston.

Sold by reliable dealers throughout the country.

₊ Send for a Pamphlet. jan23-4t

A Good Farm To Let,

IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.

About 100 acres near the Seashore, where plenty of sea manure can be obtained. A ready sale for all produce. Best of reference required. Apply to ALLEN KNOWLTON,

jan30-4t Pavilion Hotel, Gloucester, Mass.

For Sale in Northboro'.

A Cottage House with six rooms, in good repair, with four acres of land—a new Barn—with about one hundred Fruit Trees, Apples, Pears and Peaches, Quinces, Currants and Blackberries plenty—thirty Concord Grape Vines, good well of water brought into the house. Only a few minutes walk from Depot and Post Office, Stores and Churches.

For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS E. PAINE, on the premises. jan30-4t

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By license of the Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 20th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right and title which Horatio Law has in a house and 3643 feet of land situated in Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Charter street.

JAMES E. BILLING, Guardian.

January 26, 1869. jan30-3t

Milk Farm for Sale.

A Farm in North Bridgewater, consisting of between 60 and 70 acres of land, well divided, cuts 30 tons of hay, keeps 20 head of cattle, is well fenced with stone wall, has running brook in pasture, also a good orchard of thrifty apple and pear trees, a grapery of 100 Concord vines, been in bearing two years, 3-4 of an acre to strawberries. This farm is under a high state of cultivation, and has a milk route attached. The buildings consist of a story and a half house, painted and blinded, 9 rooms, cistern water in dining room and kitchen, well of water at house and barn. Carriage house 30 by 40 feet, 13 feet posts, part finished for shop.

The Barn 30x60 feet, with excellent cellar, does not freeze, cemented bottom, other buildings all in good repair. This farm is very pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, 1½ miles from Depot and Village, and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock and tools will be sold with the farm if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscribers on the premises, or address, P. O. Box 68,

RAMSDELL & PACKARD,

jan30-18t North Bridgewater, Mass.

Farm, Saw and Grist Mill FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers his Farm and Mill for sale, situated about half a mile from Boylston, on the Clinton road, and about 4 miles from the Depots at West Boylston, Sterling Junction, Clinton and West Berlin, about 8 miles from Worcester. The Farm contains about 80 acres of good land, well divided, and a good young orchard of choice fruit. The house is two stories, with 12 finished rooms, L, woodshed, &c. Barn, 30 by 60, with a cellar under it; running spring water at the yard. The Mill has a French Turbine Wheel, a 4 foot Circular, with modern improved carriage and ways, one run of stone and cracker.

The entire property to be sold on reasonable terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises; LAMSON & GLAZIER, Auctioneers, Worcester; STEPHEN SMITH, West Boylston CHARLES CHASE, Clinton, or A. W. SEAVER, at Northboro' Bank. JOHN GLAZIER.

Boylston, Jan. 25, 1869. jan30tf

FARMERS READ!—"STERILITY IS LAID"—PROF. VILLE'S NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE. Pamphlet Price 25 cents. Address JOHN A. RIDDLE, MANCHESTER, N. H. *Contents*:—Cause and Remedy for Potato Disease; Special Fertilizer for Potatoes; Experiments with Nitrogen, Potash, Lime and Phosphate of Lime; Pure Sand for Soil; A complete Manure; How to Analyze Soils, etc., etc. Ville's system is endorsed by *Jour of Chemistry, N. Y. Independent*, etc. Tried practically by members of Bedford Farmer's Club. Agents wanted in every town. jan30-4tz

Waters' NEW SCALE PIANOS.

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass & Agraffe Bridge

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs,

The best Manufactured; Warranted for six years.

Fifty Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, *at greatly reduced prices for Cash*, or one-third cash and the balance in Monthly Instalments. Second hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.

apr4-1yp HORACE WATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.—*Esteemed Friend*: We have a positive cure for Consumption and all disorders of the Lungs and Throat, it cured the inventor and hundreds of acquaintances; we will give $1000 for a case it will not relieve, and will send a sample free to any sufferer who will address us, SAYRE & CO., Corner Broadway and Fulton Streets, New York. feb6-2t*

CAUTION.

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF

CROASDALE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

MANUFACTURED BY

WATTSON & CLARK,

PHILADELPHIA.

The reputation of our Super-Phosphate being now well established in all places where it has been used, and *being determined to sustain its reputation by using only the best materials in its manufacture*, we beg to notify those who wish to purchase our Super-Phosphate, that it is put up ONLY in bags containing 200 pounds, and is branded

CROASDALE'S GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

The Standard Fertiliser for all Crops.

STANDARD GUARANTEED BY PROF. J. C. BOOTH,

Chemist, U. S. Mint.

MANUFACTURED BY

WATTSON & CLARK,

135 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

We also beg to notify our friends that we intend to make

ONLY ONE BRAND

of Super-Phosphate, which shall be of the very best quality, and do not intend to manufacture an inferior article to be sold at a reduced price.

WATTSON & CLARK,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF

CROASDALE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

S. H. ROBBINS,

WHOLESALE NEW ENGLAND AGENT,

151 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.

S. P. MOODY,

RETAIL AGENT,

92 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

jan23-13t

The Unrivalled Prize Tomato

One-fourth Natural Size.

"GENERAL GRANT."

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have secured the entire stock of this justly celebrated Tomato. We believe it the nearest approach to perfection of anything of the kind yet offered, combining more superior qualities.

Size, above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid and free from water, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem,—a quality very desirable to those procuring them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting.

Andrew S. Fuller, author of Small Fruit Culturist.

We have had an opportunity of testing this Tomato the past season, and believe it will prove to be one of the very best varieties in cultivation.

C. N. Brackett, Ch'm'n of the Veg. Com. Mass. Hort. Soc

I have given the new Tomato, Gen. Grant, a fair trial of two seasons, in connection with a dozen or more of the new varieties recently introduced, such as the Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Valencia, Cluster, Keyes, Eureka, Maupay, Foard, Cedar Hill, &c., and find it surpasses them all in earliness, productiveness and all the qualities which I consider requisite in a first class market variety, and can heartily recommend it. No person, I think, who makes any of the above named varieties his standard of excellence, will, after giving this variety one season's trial, grow any other. Its extraordinary beauty and singular richness of color command the attention of the most careless observer.

C. Bates, of Kingston, originator of Bates' Early.

The Gen. Grant Tomato I have tried with several other varieties, viz: Cedar Hill, Foard, Tilden, Keyes, Bates' Early. The Gen. Grant beat all in earliness except Bates' Early; with that it was about "neck-and-neck." But for beauty of form, color, and compact flesh it stands head and shoulders above all the rest. Planted May 15th, fruit ripe August 6th.

Price per packet 25 cents; 5 packets $1. Prices to the trade on application.

WASHBURN & CO., Horticultural Hall, Boston.

feb6-4tE

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 8, Fultonville, New York. feb6-4t

Rare Chance to Buy

A LARGE FARM OF 120 ACRES,

IN SUTTON, MASS.,

Situated two miles south of the centre of the town, in close communication with several manufacturing villages, which furnish a good market for produce. The Farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres with forty of young wood, remainder equally divided in pasturing and tillage. The mowing land is free from stone, and all can be worked with machinery. There are from 800 to 1000 Fruit Trees all in good bearing condition. There is a Vineyard and Pear Orchard, of at least one and a half acres, comprising Grape Vines and Pear Trees of the choicest varieties, and other small fruits. The buildings are new, all painted and blinded. The House is two stories, 26 by 36, with L 16 by 80, containing woodhouse, carriage house, &c. The Barn is 40 by 60—20 feet posts—with cellar under whole. No expense has been spared to arrange the conveniences of the barn and other buildings with all the modern improvements. This is an opportunity to purchase a good Farm seldom presented, and it should be well examined to be appreciated.

For full particulars address F. M. CROSSMAN, Proprietor of Clinton House, Clinton, Mass., or apply to M. E. CROSSMAN, on the premises, Sutton, Mass.

feb6-6t*

1869. Wm H. Lyman's 1869 ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

And Catalogue of

SEEDS AND PLANTS,

IS now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates, one of which will be the celebrated

"Mrs. Pollock" Geranium;

colored from nature. In it will be found, designs for arranging the flower garden; together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my Customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost.

I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the

Lyman Mammoth Cluster,

Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c., Address

WM. H. LYMAN,

Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants,

dec26-18t Leverett, Mass.

H. N. AVERY,

DEALER IN

HIDES, CALF AND SHEEP SKINS,

Rough and Tried Tallow,

PORK AND BEEF SCRAPS,

40 North Market St., Boston.

jan30 12t

Good Family Flour,

At $9 and $10 per Barrel; Prime St. Louis at $11.50.

THIS Flour was ground before the cold weather, and is better and cheaper than that now coming to market by $1.50 per barrel. Please try it.

For sale and warranted by E. H. WARREN

Framingham, Jan. 1, 1869. jan2-7t

For Sale.

A FIRST rate Meat Route with team and tools, having one of the best set of customers in the State. This route has been owned by the subscriber for the last sixteen years.

J. T. BOYNTON,

dec26-tf Bedford, Mass.

$15 ORIODE WATCHES. $15. Made by us are Genuine Improved Oriode Gold, full jewelled, Patent Levers, Hunting Cases, and best of movements, fully warranted *Oriode*, has the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting intrinsic value. Our $15 watches, for style, finish, durability and time are equal to gold watches costing $150 to $200. Chains of every style from $1 to $8. TO CLUBS. Where six watches are ordered at one time, will send one extra watch *free of charge.* Send for our Circulars. Call on or address ORIODE WATCH COMPANY, No. 93 Washington Street, *up stairs*, Boston, Mass. jan23-12t

THE CHRISTIAN, 60 Cents! A large, live, 8 page monthly religious and family paper, containing incidents, records of providences, sketches, music, poetry, *true* stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints, and sinners. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills, or patent medicines. **60** cts. a year; **10** copies **$5.** For Sunday Schools, **10** copies **$4.** Send **10** cents for **3** specimens *before you forget it.* Vol. **4** begins Jan. '69. More than **1000** pages new, live tracts, for **$1.** Address **H. L. HASTINGS,** SCRIPTURAL TRACT REPOSITORY, 19 Lindall Street, **Boston, Mass.** jan23-4t

Divorce.

LEGAL DIVORCES obtained without publicity in any State, for any good cause. Terms moderate. Advice free and confidential.

R. W. PEARSON,

Counsellor at Law, 53 State street, Room 19,

jan30-13t Boston.

Oyster Shells,

GROUND without being burnt, for Fertilizing for Fowls and for Walks. It consists of

Carbonate of Lime..........................98.3 per ct.
Organic matter, like glue..................0.5 per ct.
Phosphate and Sulphate of Lime.....1.2 per ct.

100.

At wholesale and retail, by

JACOB GRAVES & CO.,

sep5 tf **57 North Street, Boston.**

MONEY REFUNDED to every one not satisfied with the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." feb13-1t

Notice to Road Builders.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS until

Saturday, the 20th day of February,

inst., for making special repairs and alterations in the County Road from Concord to Lexington, through the Northerly part of the town of Lincoln, in compliance with the order of the County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex.

For further information apply to either of the subscribers.

JAMES L. CHAPIN, GEORGE HARTWELL, FRANCIS SMITH, } Selectmen of Lincoln.

Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1869. feb6-2t*

WANTED. Agents to sell the American Knitting Machine. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address, AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. jan2-ly

Ross's Horse Harrow,

Cultivator, Cultivator and Hoe Combined, Horse Hoe Alone, Potato Coverer and Digger, Weed Killer and Pulverizer.

The Greatest Labor-Saving Machine in the World for Farming Uses.

WE the undersigned having used your Horse Cultivator and Hoe combined one and two seasons, among our various crops, can say it far excels any and all other machines we ever saw or used, and know by our own experience, if used by men who understand how to use it, that they can hoe corn, potatoes, broom corn, cabbages, turnips, beets, carrots, and almost all crops which needs a hill better than with hand Hoes. You want to plant your rows at equal distance apart, and all nearly the same width, then you can set the machine to the width of one row, and it is right for all, you can row one or both ways as you please. In order to do your work nice you should commence in the spring at first hoeing and keep the hand Hoe out of your fields if you understand how to use it, if not it is an easy matter to learn.

For further information please inquire of us, by mail or otherwise. Thomas J. Field, President of Franklin County Agricultural Society, J. L. Preston, Walter Field, J. A. Fisher, J. A. Fisher, Jr., L. Nye, H. Holton, S. H. Moody, Wm. F. Caldwell, R. Holton, J. N. Caldwell, Eli Rice, Aaron Preston, Geo. F. Moody, Wm. Burrows, C. Stewart, J. B. Callender, Geo. Holton, F. Fisher, J. Merriam, Wm. Merriam, M. C. Miller, H. & S. Stratton, C. Smith, J. Lyman, A. J. Lyman, C. Stearns, M. Stearns, E. B. Stearns, J. Holton, A. Ware & Son, A. Morgan, P. Dickerson, S. G. Wildes, A. Holton, J. S. Dunklee, E. Holton, C. Maynard, Geo. W. Bridge, A. A. Tucker, A. Barber, of Northfield, Mass. The machine is worth to us from three to ten men with hand Hoes to hoe corn, according to the land we use it on.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with all the above signers; most of them are good and many are large farmers and men of truth and veracity.

CHARLES POMEROY,

Justice of the Peace for Franklin County.

Northfield, Mass., Dec. 26, 1868.

We, Selectmen of Northfield, Mass., can certify to the above statement of Mr. C. Pomeroy.

SIMEON A. FIELD, JAS. O. GALE, JAMES PRIEST

J. H. Stebbins, J. Bent, F. F. Forbes & Co., Dwight Willis, S. Schnell, A. Hawkins, of Winchester, N. H., J. Doolittle, Capt. F. Doolittle, S. Doolittle, F. V. Doolittle, D. W. Stearns, A. Davis, S. O. Davenport, S. Loring, Geo. Hooker, Z. Rugg, L. F. Liscom E. W. Chickering, J. Davis, C. Park, of Hinsdale, N. H. T. E. Munsell, E. Smith, T. L. Powers, Geo. A. Wood, S. Brown, M. Hubbard, 2d, A. Graves, P. D. Hubbard, G. S. Cooley, J. M. Smith S. S. Smead, of Sunderland, Mass., G. W. Fray, J. Adam & Son, S. P. Cook, R. Smith, T. Smith, L. W. Granger, W. R. Montague, Geo. C. Smith, H. L. Cook, Josiah Cook, Parsons West, E. D. Smith, J. A. Morton, Geo. Dickinson, A. H. Cook, L. W. Smith, B. Hooker, Geo. H. Gaylord, T. Meekins, T. Reynolds, G. H. Clark, S. Johnson, R. A. Thayer, L. A. Lyman, H. Moody, G. S. Boynton, N. Smith, J. R. Wright, L. Lyman, H. S. Smith, H. G. Hunt, G. Wheeler, E. Dickinson, R. Smith, J. S. Smith, H. Cook, J. Howe, J. Nash, S. Wilder B. Bardwell, of Hadley, Mass., Geo. Underwood, S. Smith, of Granby, Mass, Geo. Strong, A. Ewing, O. Clark, J. Strong, A. Parson, J. Graves, C. Parsons, A. Day & Brothers, S. Parsons, M. Clapp & Brothers, of Northampton, Mass., R. J. Lincoln, Amherst, Mass., J. Fitch, N. Dickinson, of Hatfield, Mass., Jacob Dilts, P. P. Brokaw, E. C. Rouser, N. J. Rouser, C. W. Anten, B. B. Smith, R. E. Wilcox, John I. Smith, C. C. Vanarsdale, Jas. Hageman, B. B. Hageman, Wm. D. Smith, Wm. Voorhees, B. B. Van Nuys, D. K. Craig, Peter S. Brokaw, Field Garretson, Geo. De Witt, Garretson, J. V. D. Vredenburgh, J. M. Bunn, G. V. Van Doren, H. H. Garretson, Wm. Morgan, F. Davey, J. M. Lane, J. V. D. Smith, E. Gildersleeves, A. Ackerman, of Hillsboro, N. J., Wm. Craig, A. M. White, S. Stephens, S. R. Diamond, L. Sanders, Town of Townsend, of West Townsend, Mass., J. D. G. Williams, Albert Keith, A. W. Bassett, J. F. Leach, J. Leonard, Eratus Forbes, B. Keith, A. Bassett, Kenelm Winslow, S. Leonard, N. W. Shaw, B. B. King, M. G. Williams, Wm. H. Williams, Gaius Dean, E. S. Wilbur, C. Gilmore, A. Fields, H. Fields, J. Field, Geo. E. Lincoln, B. W. Lincoln, L. B. Hall, H. Leonard, G. Leonard, E. C. White, P. F. Smith, B. F. Dean & Sons, T. Gooch, H. H. Crane, C. Leonard, I. S. Wilbur, B. Field, O. S. Wilbur, C. & G. Wilbur, A. G. Pratt, J. Kingman, F. E. Howard, of Raynham, Bridgewater, Norton and North Middleboro, Mass., C. L. Wilder, N. C. Hawkins, David Whitney, J. Forbush, Geo. A. Parker, C. Townsend, J. R. Wyman, Capt Lane, of Lancaster, Mass.

We have used various kinds of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Horse Hoes, and Hand hoes, in our corn fields, and we find nothing one-half equal to Ross "Horse Cultivator and Hoe combined" among our corn and potatoes, for killing weeds and hoeing the crops; finally we think it will kill more weeds, move more dirt, hoe more corn, and do it more effectual than twenty men can with hand hoes.

Peter P. Brokaw, E. C. Rouser, N. J. Rouser, C. W. Anten, B. B. Smith, R. E. Wilcox, John I. Smith, C. C. Vanarsdale, Jas. Hagerman, B. B. Hagerman.

Hillsboro', N. J., Aug. 1, 1868.

We think we have raised double the corn this season, by using Ross' horse hoe on fifteen acres than we should have raised with any other plough, cultivator or hoe in use. E. C. ROUSER.

Winchester, N. H., Dec. 16, 1868. N. J. ROUSER.

MESSRS. ROSS & CO., GENTS: We are much pleased with your horse hoe. We covered our potatoes with it when planting, and did not use a hoe about them until digging. Our corn we manured with a Compound Fertilizer of our own with about ten dollars worth to the acre, broadcast, planted with a hand corn planter, and hoed with your horse hoe, did not use any other hoe, and got sixty-five bushels shelled corn per acre.

F. F. FORBES & CO.

ROSS & CO.—*Gents:* We own two of your Horse Hoes and we would pay $50 or more, rather than be without one. M. C. MILLER,

Northfield Farms, Jan. 9, 1869. WM. E. MERRIAM.

MESSRS. ROSS & CO.—*Gents:* I planted a piece of potatoes last spring, side by side with my brother, M. S. Stearns, both treated alike in planting, by the same man, the same day; he hoed his part with hand hoes, I hoed mine twice with your Horse Hoe; at harvest time there was no weeds on my part, while on his they were large and plenty—they were dug the same day. I had more than double the measure, and three times as many good assorted potatoes on the same amount of ground.

Northfield, Mass., Dec. 15, 1868. E. B. STEARNS.

I certify to the above statements as facts.

M. S. STEARNS.

We hoed our potatoes with your machine, excepting four rows, which we hoed with hand hoes as an experiment to test your machine. The result was, the potatoes hoed with your machine were much larger, and yield one-third more. We think there was a difference in favor of your machine, one-third. E. C. ROUSER.

Roycefield, N. J., Dec. 5, 1868. N. J. ROUSER.

HINSDALE, N. H., Jan. 23, 1869.

MESSRS. ROSS & CO.—*Gents:* I have used your machine on 2½ acres of corn and potatoes. I covered my potatoes with it better than you can with hand hoes. I hoed both with your machine, except what a boy fifteen years old did one day. It took me 1½ days to hoe it three times over, and did the work better than any man can. I had a better crop than I ever raised before on such ground, and entirely free from weeds in the fall. No money could buy mine if I could not get another.

SYLVESTER O. DAVENPORT.

NORTHFIELD, MASS., Jan. 19, 1869.

MESSRS. ROSS & CO.—*Gents:* I have used your Horse Cultivator and Hoe Combined for the past two years, and am satisfied that it is the best I ever saw or used—would not take two hundred dollars for mine if I could not get another. J. ALFRED LYMAN.

NORTHFIELD, MASS., Jan. 20, 1869.

ROSS & CO.—*Gents:* I suppose you and my brother farmers would like to hear from one who has used your Horse Hoe for two years, with perfect success. The past year I used it on 5 acres of corn—I used the hand hoe the first hoeing only. My corn was heavy and free from weeds. I have used horse hoes and cultivators of different kinds, but I have never seen one that will compare with yours. It is the best cultivator for preparing ground for seed, I ever used—I am satisfied it is the best cultivator ever used in the Connecticut Valley. I would not exchange it for all the cultivators I ever knew. If I could not get another I would not take $100 or $200, or sell it at any price. HORACE HOLTON.

RAYNHAM, Jan. 6, 1869.

MR. ROSS.—*Sir:* The price of your Horse Hoe is nothing, I would not take one hundred dollars for mine if I could not get another. We could not have got along with our hoeing last year without one.

GUSTAVUS L. DEAN.

NORTON, MASS., Jan. 10, 1869.

MESSRS. ROSS & CO.—I am satisfied with your machine and its work. The best Harrow to get in rye, I ever saw—would not take fifty dollars for mine.

THOMAS GOOCH.

WEST NORTHFIELD, MASS., JAN. 16, 1869.

Gents:—Having used your Horse Cultivator and Hoe Combined for two years past, and find it almost indispensable; we would not take fifty dollars for either of ours if we could not get another.

WM. BURROWS.
JAMES N. CALDWELL.
ROSWELL HOLTON.

WEST NORTHFIELD, MASS., JAN. 14, 1869.

Gents:—Having used your Horse Cultivator and Hoe Combined for two years past on my farm, I find it worth to me eight or ten men in my cornfields with hand hoes. I would not take one hundred dollars for mine, and be without one. WM. F. CALDWELL.

WEST NORTHFIELD, MASS., JAN. 14, 1869.

Gents:—I have used your Horse Hoe two seasons, and would not take one hundred and fifty dollars, if I could not get another. J. L. PRESTON.

For sale by PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD, Boston, Mass. Price $25. For further information address

ROSS & CO.,

jan2-17t **Northfield, Mass'**

C. D. Demeritt & Co.

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

FLOUR,

Grain, Butter, Cheese, Beans, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Poultry,

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 81 Union Street, Boston.

Consignments solicited.

☞ Our Price Current, giving in full the state of the market, directions for packing, shipping, &c. sent free on application. jan23-13t

Sawyer's Business College.

274 Washington St., Boston.

FOUNDED by James French, Esq., A. D., 1839. This Institution, the oldest of the kind in the country, offers to gentlemen and ladies the most practical instruction in all branches of a complete Business Education.

Open Day and Evening.

NO CLASSES.—Each student receives separate instructions. Graduates aided in obtaining employment. Call or send for Circular of Terms and full particulars.

GEORGE A. SAWYER, Principal and

dec26-13t Successor to SPEAR & SAWYER.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of "*Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer.*" Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States, and *perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States.* Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. jan16-8t

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE Send for circular to WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Newburgh, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers for the United States. jan30-4t

The Best Thing for Agents

IS PALMER'S EMERY GRINDER, for **Family Cutlery, Reaper & Mower Knives** and **all Edge Tools.** It cuts **four times** as fast as any Grindstone and with **one fourth** the power, weighs but 20 pounds, and is cheap and durable. **Good Agents Wanted** in every town. There is money in it. Write to **E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.** jan30-4t

First Class Farmer!

WANTED, a married man without children. He must be a *First Class Farmer*, energetic, capable of managing a large farm, and men,—and of a character calculated to exert a christian influence. One between the ages of 35 and 50 years preferred.

To one answering the above, (no others need apply) a good salary will be paid. The wife must be a good housekeeper.

Address with name, Box 2882, Boston Post Office.

jan2-tf

Look Here Farmers!

MAKE YOUR OWN MANURE.

I WILL deliver during February, March and April, Fish Offal at the cars in Gloucester, for $5 a ton. It is three times the strength of the common Fish Guano put up in barrels, and the best Manure known for trees, vines, vegetables of all kinds and grass land, lasting for years. Farmers can make their own Manure for about $8 or $10 a ton. I have known of four tons of hay being cut from one acre of land where this Manure has been applied. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE M. WONSON,

feb6-tf East Gloucester, Mass.

NEURALGIA.—*Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured.*—A Clergyman's widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free. Mrs. DIXI FRANKLIN, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y. jan30-4t

A PANORAMA OF WONDERS.

I AM overwhelmed! There is nothing, ancient or modern, to compare with it—nothing. I am overwhelmed with its vast power. Its extensive range, and the countless wonders which it panoramas before me. For four years the uninterrupted stream has continued to pour in upon me, daily, increasing in volume and power. Here comes a letter from Jos. D. Ayers of East Greensboro', Vt., telling me of the cure of his **Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh** and **Lung Troubles**, by the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS**; and here comes one from N. Church, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, saying that the **NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured a child of **Deafness** of six years duration. There is a letter from A. Idlebrook, of Matagorda, Texas, who rejoices that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured his child of **Cholera Morbus**, his wife of **Chills and Fever and Enlarged Spleen**, and his neighbor of **Neuralgia**; and there is one from Mrs. M. Calvin, of Danby Four Corners, Vt., informing me that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured her husband of **Jaundice** and of that unmanageable disease, **Diabetes**, her daughter of **Erysipelas**, and herself of **Neuralgia**. In one case it is a lady in Sacramento, Cal., who is cured of **Catarrh** by the **POWDERS**, and who straightway administers them to others and "cures up **Spasms, Fevers, Measles**, and fairly routs everything"; in another case, as reported by Mrs. P. W. Williams, of Waterville, Me., it is a lady whose eyesight is restored from a state of **Blindness** caused by a shock of **Palsy** two years before. Away off in Marysville, Cal., Thomas B. Atkisson, who has the **Chills**, buys a box of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** of a passing tin peddler, and though having "no more confidence in them than so much dust," yet they "cure his child like a charm"; and John Wreghit, nearer by, at East Walnut Hill, Ohio, has **a great and unexpected wonder worked on him by the POWDERS**, they cure him of a **Rupture** of twenty five years' duration, to say nothing of his cured **Rheumatism**. From the east, Mrs. N. S. Davis, of West Cornville, Me., reports that the doctors declare that Mrs. Melvin Lincoln **must die in three days**, and thereupon she takes **POWDERS**, and in **four days seated at the breakfast table**, with her family; from the west, C. L. Child, of Decorah, Iowa, reports that the box sent to Mr. Moore **put him on his feet again**, and the box sent to himself cured his wife of **Kidney Complaint**, and his grandson of **Croup**. On the one hand, Nelson S. Woods, of Swan City, Neb., shouts that the **POWDERS** have "**knocked his rheumatism higher than a kite**"; on the other, a neighbor of H. Webster, of East Pembroke, N. Y., declare that he will not take one hundred dollars for his half box of Powders, because with the other half he cured his **Cough** and **Kidney Complaint** of four years standing. Seth Tobey, of Tunnel City, Wis., has his **hearing restored**; and Jacob I. Sargent, of Plainview, Minn., has his **sore lips of fifty years duration** cured by a single box of the **POSITIVES**. But enough. The panorama is endless. The stream flows onward, a living, moving demonstration of the power of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** and their mission of mercy to humanity.

A MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE, SO SILENT, YET SO EFFICACIOUS. A penetrating, deep-searching, irresistible curative agent, standing alone, unrivalled, without an equal. **THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS strike at the root of disease;** yet they do no violence to the system, causing no purging, no vomiting, no nausea, no narcotizing. **They soothe and charm and magnetize**, and steal into the centres of vitality, flooding them with currents of new life, and bathing them in streams of magnetism which give health, strength, vigor and elasticity to both body and mind.

THE POSITIVE POWDERS ARE SOOTHING AND MAGNETIC. They lull and hush the most sleepless and restless mind or the most agonized body into the sweet slumber of childhood and the gentle sleep of infancy. **They are all powerful** in controlling Spasms, Cramps, Convulsions, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance and Colic. **They allay** Fevers, and Inflammations acute or chronic. **They cure** Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Diabetes, and Affections of the Kidneys. **They put a veto on** Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Nausea, Vomiting. **They charm away** Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, Headache, Toothache, Earache, and Pains of all kinds. **They cure** Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and Dyspepsia in every form. **They are a silent but sure success** in all Female Diseases and Weaknesses. Thousands of patients report them to be **the best medicine ever used** in the above diseases, as well as in Catarrh, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and kindred Affections.

THE NEGATIVE POWDERS ARE STIMULATING AND ELECTRIC. They give strength and flexibility to the palsied or paralyzed muscle or limb. **They open the vision** of the blind amaurotic eye. **They quicken and electrify** the paralyzed nerve, and the lost sense is restored, thus causing the deaf to hear again, and bringing back the sense of Taste, Smell or of Feeling. **They rouse the vital energies** of the patient in Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, and the prostration of death speedily gives way to the vigor and buoyancy of health.

In Fever and Ague in all of its forms, the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS know no such thing as fail**—the Negatives for the Chills, the Positives for the Fever.

The magic control of the Positive and Negative Powders over diseases of all kinds, is wonderful beyond all precedent.

They are adapted to all ages and both sexes and to every variety of disease, and in these respects they are **THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**

PHYSICIANS extol them. **AGENTS** are delighted with them. **DRUGGISTS** find ready sale for them. Printed terms to Agents and Physicians sent free.

Full explanations and directions accompany each Box. Special written directions will be sent free if a **brief** description of the disease is given. Circulars sent free.

Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

PRICE.	1 Box 44 Pos. Powders,	$1.
	1 " 44 Neg. "	1.
	1 " 22 Pos. & 22 Neg.	1.
	6 Boxes,	5.
	12 "	9

Sums of $5 or over, sent by mail, should be either in the form of Post Office Money Orders, or Drafts on New York, *or else the letter should be registered.* **Money mailed to us is at our risk.**

OFFICE,

37½ ST. MARKS PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Address,

PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D.,

BOX 5817, NEW YORK CITY.

For sale also by Druggists generally. If your Druggist hasn't the Powders, send your money at once to Prof. Spence's address, as given above, and the Powders will be forwarded to you, post paid, by return mail. oct10-1

Allen's Lung Balsam!

THE BEST REMEDY for the cure of CONSUMPTION and all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs, (the lungs) and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops night sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

It contains no opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

The result of its use is proof of its great value. Its extraordinary healing properties are experienced by all who use it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., General Wholesale Agents for the Eastern States. feb6-4tE

Bailey's Patent Butter Tub.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

A. R. BAILEY: *Dear Sir:* The time has come now when the advantages of your Patent Tub are apparent. Nearly all the butter we are receiving (unless late fall or winter made) is *strong* on top, which could not be the case if put up in your tub. If there are any nice dairies in your vicinity put up in your tubs, you may pay five cents per pound more than for summer dairies put up in the old style tub. In fact we dont want any summer dairies at any price in the old tubs. We can buy common butter here lower than you can up there, we think.

Yours truly,

JONA. BIGELOW & CO.,

23 North Market Street.

RIGHTS FOR SALE. Address

jan2-tf A. R. BAILEY, Elmore, Vt.

How Shall We PAINT OUR HOUSES!

Ready Made Colors for Painting Exteriors of Country and City Houses.

These Paints require only to be thinned with Raw Linseed Oil to make them ready for use. The list includes forty shades and tints, comprising all the colors suitable for exterior painting. In durability and permanency of color they will be found superior in every respect to pure White Lead, while they cost (considering the quantity required) only about half as much.

Sample Cards, with a descriptive pamphlet, sent free by mail. Be sure you get the genuine "**RAILROAD**" Colors, every package of which bears our full name, in addition to our copy-righted title, '**Railroad Paints and Railroad Colors.**' None are reliable which do not bear these marks.

We would call attention also to our **Warranted Perfectly Pure Combination White Lead**, which for economy and durability is the best in market. For sale by **all Paint Dealers** throughout the country, or **MASURY & WHITON, 111 Fulton Street, N. Y.** Proprietors of the Globe White Lead and Color Works, Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc and Painters' Fine Colors.

N. B.—"How Shall We Paint." A popular treatise on the art of House Painting, &c., by John W. Masury. Cloth. 216 pages. $1,50. Also, Hints on House Painting, Cloth. 84 pages. 40 cts. Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price. jan30-8t

EDITOR OF MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN: I wish to say to the public that after suffering for six years from Callouses on the bottom of my feet, and from Corns and **Inflamed Joints** and after exhausting the skill of the oldest Chiropodist in Boston, I find myself perfectly cured by the treatment of **DR. BOND, Surgeon Chiropodist, 351 Washington Street.**

In **justice** to his **skill**, and that others suffering like myself may know where to find relief this statement is most respectfully submitted.

L. H. MORTON,

86 I Street, South Boston.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays till 1 P. M.

N. B.—This remedy can be sent by mail on receipt of Two Dollars with full directions for use.

jan30-13t

AGENTS WANTED FOR HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, etc. 750 pages, 140 illustrations. Agents' Commissions $100 to $300 per Month, according to ability and energy. Send for a Circular to ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa, Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

jan23-4t

The Poet's Corner.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE BANNER OF THE STARS.

BY MOSES FOSTER SWEETSER.

Where was the light in the long dark night
Of our fearful murderous war,
When the glorious Right fought the battled Might
Of the dread conspirator?
Whence came the power in that dark hour,
To crush the traitor band,
When the black clouds lowered, and the strife devoured
The bravest of the land?

Fearful and long 'gainst the giant wrong,
We struck full many a blow,
We battled to save the down trodden slave,
From his bitter days of woe—
Four weary years 'mid hopes and fears,
The combat hurried through,
Four bloody years, 'mid a nation's tears,
The hustling bullets flew—

Thro' the horrid fight gleamed our banner bright
At the head of the fearless van,
O'er the ranks of blue, and our boys so true,
Where the waves of battle ran.
Where the shells were bursting, and bayonets thirsting
For blood from deadly scars—
There ever was flying o'er the patriot dying,
The Banner of the Stars.

Where the shot were crashing, and the powder light flashing
From the ranks of the hostile band,
Where the lines were forming 'neath the batteries' storming,
Arrayed for the charging grand
Thro' the smoky pall on the conquered wall
In the place of the Stars and Bars,
Floating bravely out, o'er the rebel rout,
Streams the Banner of the Stars.

It flaunted the sky from the mast-heads high,
Of our gallant battle ships—
While the decks beneath were swept by death,
And the sides were rent to chips—
Roared the cannons' boom, with their shattering doom,
Till the cheer from our Yankee tars,
Told that ours was the day, and that over the fray,
Triumphed the Banner of the Stars.

Let no harm assail it, no traitor trail it
From its lofty place above,
And away with the craven, on whose heart is not graven,
For our flag a symbol of love—
Till shining victorious, ineffably glorious
It blesses a world untroubled by wars,
And bathed in the Cross-light in the dawn of Christ's day bright,
Floats the Banner of the Stars.

Ladies' Department.

BURIED ALIVE.

A NIGHT IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.

BY JONATHAN YOUNG.

Being a bachelor—it was ten years ago—and possessed of a handsome estate in stocks, ground rents and houses, (in one of which latter, I was then residing with my widowed sister, and half a dozen of my nieces and nephews,) and thinking, one day, of the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, I made my will. Having done so, to my own satisfaction, at least, I straightway delivered the instrument, properly signed, witnessed and sealed, into the hands of my friend and executor, G——, cashier of the Bank of C——, there to remain until I had shuffled off my mortal coil, and had no further use for my property.

Strange to say, my preparation, that is, my *worldly* preparation for death, put me all at once in the mood of dying, and I began to have presentiments of approaching dissolution. The more my friends tried to reason me out of it, the more my excellent physician, Dr. McK—— would laugh at me, the more seriously did I incline to my unhappy belief until, at length, by the sheer potency of imagination, for it was nothing else, I was driven to my bed, and physicked, as the doctor has since admitted, *secundum artem*, with a piece of the tail of the dog that bit me.

But if my hypo was *fun* for the doctor, it was *death* to me.

It was on the sixth day, if I remember rightly, of my confinement to bed, and just after the doctor had left me, that I was seized with something like a spasm, accompanied with no obliviousness, but followed by a total loss of speech and motive power. I could hear, feel, see, taste and smell, but, for the life of me, I could not move or speak.—Not a single muscular fibre was under my control, and the involuntary nerve threads had all apparently ceased to act. Moreover, I at once became cold, and my heart, if it throbbed at all, throbbed so imperceptibly to outward seeming as to make no sign.

Several members of the family being present with me at the time in my room, one of them placed his hand upon my forehead, and, with a peculiar, and startling emphasis, which I shall never forget, said, "Why, Uncle's dead!" Another nephew bent over me and looked down into my wide open eyes, and after scrutinizing his lilliputian reflection therein, he took from his vest pocket a couple of coins, and closed them to the blessed lights.—My sister fell at once to crying, and poor thing, being uncommonly tender hearted, she did, indeed, seem to feel for my death—the death of hapless me, whom she lovingly and sincerely denominated her dear, *dear* brother. My nieces who were at school, where they heard of the event soon after it happened, did me the honor to hurry home, and look at me lying on the bed, at full length, and with a copper cent on each eye. "Oh! my!" "Poor Uncle Jone!" (they always called me "Uncle Jone,") "Oh! dear" "How sudden!" were about all they said, and I do not believe they shed a tear at any rate, if they did, they shed it very quietly, and I did not hear them.—Ellen, my favorite, whom I had always particularly loved, to my sorrowful surprise, remarked that now she supposed they would all have to go into mourning (which, she said, didn't suit her complexion,) and not be any more at home to visitors for the winter. Charles, my nephew Charles, to whom I had left the snug sum of twenty thousand dollars, went so far as to hint, (but I heard him,) how mighty unkind it was of Uncle Jone to "peg out" right at the beginning of the opera and party season. Had he only postponed his death 'till Lent, say, how much less *mal-apropos* it would have been! Even the chamber maid scolded, and indeed, the whole household appeared (so far as I could hear, for I could not see,) to be greatly out of sorts on account of my "taking off" just then and there. "Had Uncle Jone, now, been away from home, and died and been buried among strangers, whom we should gladly have paid for their trouble, we would not have cared so much, had it not been the Lord's will to take him, but, as it is, pshaw, how, etc., was, I am certain, in my nieces and nephews hearts, if not on their lips, the unfeeling ingrates. But—

Meanwhile there I lay in all the rigidity and pallor of seeming death, but alive in my right mind.

Perfectly conscious of my state, I did not doubt at first that my volition would return, and I should be able to shake the lethargy off. But in a very short while they began to lay me out, and then, horrors! My situation fairly appalled me. To have been able to utter one word, or raise a finger, or heave a sigh, by which to have made known my condition! I would have given the world—yes, worlds, I thought. But what, alas! could I do? At one moment I would invoke the good God, and pray him, if possible to let this cup, only this, this bitter, bitter cup, pass. At another, I would mentally exclaim, "What have I done to merit such a cruel, cruel lot? Why am I, the only one of millions of my fellow beings, doomed to such an ordeal of woe as this?" And then, such were the manifold phases of my dreadful experience, I would even pity myself, there being none, no, not even God in heaven, to do it for me.

As to the people who washed and dressed me for burial, singular as it may seem, I remember, up to a certain time, very distinctly, all they said and did, notwithstanding I had so much else to occupy my attention.

Mrs. Caggs, a woman celebrated, in her day, for "laying out" people, was the person employed to perform that office for me.—She was a vixenish old baggage, and I knew her well. "Hum—um—'m," she muttered, "so Jone Young's gone at last, has he? An' I wonder if his nephys and niecys down there fear? Bigger fools than I take 'em if they do." And removing the cents from my eyes, and trying to close down the lids, by pressing her fingers hard upon them. I say trying, for she left my eyes just wide enough open for me to see all that was going on in front of me. She took a folded pocket handkerchief and tied up my jaws. Next, she directed the two men she had brought along with her, to strip me, and give me a good "washin', leastways, they needn't be werry pertickeler, bekase she didn't see as it made much difference any ways fur persons as was goin' to be put in the groun'. And now," said she to them, "you clean him, and I'll go and crimp his shroud, time the coffin comes."

The coolness and business like way of this woman must have made my hair stand on end! I think if the brutes who commenced to strip me as soon as she had gone, had noticed my face particularly, they would have found it was even *paler* than death. But they were in a hurry to get through their job, and did not care, one of them said, a d—n for "corpseses."

By the time the men had got me nearly ready for Mrs. Caggs, who was to arrange the further preliminaries for the rites, my nervous system was completely prostrated, and fainting, I lost all consciousness.

When I came to my senses, I was in my coffin, and on the way to my grave! Merciful heaven! How I felt! The dull, vibrating shake of the hearse! The clatter, clatter of the horses' hoofs! The cries of the drivers! The occasional sound of voices, as if in the street! The shuffling of feet on the sidewalks! The halt at the gate of Greenmount Cemetery! The pattering of the rain! The going up hill just inside the enclosure feet up, and at an angle of fifteen degrees! How vividly I re-experience it all! *That* ride was indeed my last, for, in my new will, I have given orders that, under pain of disinheritance, I shall be carried, literally *carried* to my grave, the *next* time.—The very *sight* of a hearse makes me shudder.

In just no time (my readers who have been on forlorn hopes, or fought duels, or been reprieved at the foot of the gallows, will appreciate my meaning, when I say in just *no* time,) after getting again on level ground, the hearse stopped, and the door being let down, I could feel as well as hear myself rolled out, and then borne on a bier and placed upon the supports directly over my grave. I was now absolutely in despair, and at this present writing, I seem to myself to hear the horrid ropes seething round my coffin, within the eighth of an inch of my body. Ah! how they grate, and thump down in knotty heights atop of me.

But just at this moment, and before I was lowered, the rain, which had been falling all day, came down in a perfect deluge, and thus, by an interposition of Divine Providence, they had to place me—temporarily *only*, as I heard my good friend and executor very unsophisticatedly say—in a vault, and into a vault, sure enough, they hurriedly carried me, and pushed me, feet foremost, into a separate apartment. Having done which, they adjusted the stone door, and then I fainted again.

How long I remained oblivious I only ascertained by subsequent calculation. Suffice it to say, it was near midnight when I awakened to the dread reality of my whereabouts.

Not a sound did I hear but that of my own breathing, which was loud and stentorious, on account of the vitiated state of the air, a goodly portion of which, but not enough *now*, I obtained, through another Providential interposition, to wit, a crevice, caused by a double fold of my shroud having been screwed down under the coffin lid. Thanks upon thanks to my Heavenly Father, all my powers were now restored to me, and I could use my limbs. "If," thought I—and the thought inspired me for the first time with hope," "I don't smother, may be I can burst myself out of this. And though by this time I was suffocating, I drew up my knees with the strength of a Hercules, and by an effort, which was the result of despair, I forced up the mahogany lid, and shivered it to pieces. But the cold granite stone of the vault was only a few inches above me, and I could not rise; still I could use my hands, and by placing them against the rough granite over head, and bracing my feet against the end, I literally stretched myself beyond the length of my coffin, and forced out the head of it. Then worming myself a little further through in the same direction, I got my head against the stone slab, which, by a very easy additional movement, I succeeded in displacing. To get entirely out of my coffin afterwards was but the work of a minute or two.

When I again stood upright, I was in the area of the vault, looking out through the wire door, and inhaling the abundant air of heaven.

But though out of the coffin, I was not yet out of the vault, and in order to get assistance, I bawled at the top of my voice, "murder! thieves!! help!!!" and the like, and immediately there came a pack of bull terrier dogs—the night police of Greenmount*—and set up an unearthly yell at its door! Their fury, when they saw me in my white shroud, and a strange—a very strange intruder—there among them, knew no bounds, and I perceived at once there was danger that they would break through the fragile wire work, and tear me to pieces. Indeed, so determined did they seem to have me, that they thrust their noses and paws through the interstices of the wires trying to snap at me, and growling in low but meaning tones all the while, and frothing at the mouth. Such hideous monsters I never saw outside the cages of a menagerie. And, so, to save myself from the dogs, in the event of their getting in, which was most imminent, I got back into my coffin—with my face downwards. And reaching down, and lifting up the stone slab, I adjusted it in its place, and, in the very nick of time, for the dogs had forced the door, and were actually inside!

Now the slab was quite smooth on the outer surface, and it fitted the opening exactly, an aperture in the centre of it of about an inch and a half in diameter (and in which *was* to be placed a nob) being the only means whereby it could be manipulated by a person from without. But the inner side, thanks to the stone cutter who fashioned it, had several rough projections, by which I could easily steady it in its place from within, and without recourse to the obvious, but dangerous expedient of putting my fingers through the aperture. Besides, my place of refuge was five feet from the ground floor, and though the dogs continually jumped up, and dashed furiously at the slab, they could not seriously endanger my safety, except when one of their paws would happen to catch in the hole, and then it would require all the strength of my fingers to keep the slab in place! Once, and once only, during that awfully trying hour, that second edition of my hell on earth, one of the dogs became fastened in this manner, and hung down by his paw, howling on the outside!

Happily it was now towards morning, when I knew the dogs would be tied up for the day, and I should not be molested further. However I kept my place, and did not dare to venture out until after I had heard the bell ring for the opening of the cemetery to the public. Then I came forth, but, in many, many respects, how changed! My hair was perfectly white. I was hungry, thirsty and weary. I was sick and sore, and thinly clad in tattered grave clothes. And as I had been buried the day before, the world thought of me—if it thought of me at all—as dead!

After getting into the area again, I bethought me of the course I should take, preparatory to revisiting the places that might not exactly want to know me any more; and the unfeeling—to say the very least of it—the *unfeeling* conduct of my relations in allowing me to be entombed alive, was the inducement to a plan of revenge, which I then and there concocted.

How I succeeded in carrying out this plan, effectually aided by a skillful attorney, and making them disgorge at the very moment they was going to pocket my money; how I kept "shady" at a friend's house, for some months, sallying forth, now and then, to frighten people; how I gave certain houses, belonging to such as spoke disrespectfully of me after my "death," the reputation of being haunted; how, to the utter amaze of the town, I came, bodily and legally, to life again; and how I foreswore bachelordom, and took unto myself a wife, by whom I have six dutiful and affectionate children, who won't allow me ever again to be buried alive, I will not gentle reader, trouble you further by narrating.

*The employment of this species of night police was rendered necessary at that time on account of the frequent depredations made upon graveyards to supply material for the dissecting table. The practice has long since been discontinued.

ADVICE TO THE MARRIED.

Zchokke, in one of his tales, gives the following excellent advice:

In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give a vow in return. Promise each other sacredly, never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other—never to bandy words or to indulge in the least ill-humor. Never—I say, never! Wrangling in jest, putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, and whatever excuse it might be. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant but confess it. And as you keep nothing from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, and from all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world. Every third or fourth one you draw into it with you will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, to each other, and at last will become as one. Ah, if many a pair had, on their marriage day, known the secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas, they are!

MY VALENTINE.

BY SYLVIE A. SPERRY.

I'm dreaming of thee, my Valentine;
O, come to me, my Valentine;
Come down from the world of delight, my love;
Come down from the regions bright, my love,
And call me thine,
Thy Valentine!

I'm sitting alone, my Valentine,
By the cold gravestone, my Valentine;
Can I send a letter of love to thee?
Will Angels carry the message for me
To world's divine,
My Valentine?

O, the cold earth covers my Valentine,
Dearest of lovers, my Valentine!
Only the spirit is glad and free,
Alas! alas! though away from me!
Yet he is mine,
My Valentine!

O, life is dreary, my Valentine;
And I am weary, my Valentine;
Would that an angel might come to me,
To-night, and carry my soul to thee,
My darling mine!
My Valentine! —*N. Y. Weekly.*

THE AUTOMATIC LAMB.

CHAPTER I.—THE EXTREMITY.

The passenger who takes the Cambridge horse cars at Bowdoin Square may have noticed, a little after starting down Green street, a large wooden house on the right, with a plot of grass in front. Few are aware that this old mansion was the home of Louis Phillippe when he was one of Boston's corps of teachers, an honorable body which has contained many better men than he, but perhaps none with more varied fortunes.

The exile rose in the world; the house descended from its aristocratic grandeur till it condescended to shelter, in an upper room, two other exiles from the better class of society, who also had hopes of wealth and royalty, but only beyond the grave. They were the widow Lamb and her daughter Laura. Their room was crowded with furniture which had once been costly, and though the gilding was dim and curtains faded, all was neat. In the centre was a heavy mahogany table. At it they sat,—two plainly dressed ladies with intelligent but care worn faces. Before the mother lay Webster's Dictionary, opened at the word *Barrator*, which had occurred in a newspaper article just read by the daughter. She had looked out the word, and her mother had laid down her knitting to judge for herself in which of its three very diverse senses,—all of them opprobrious,—the word was used.

"But Laura, dear, what is this singular picture in the opposite column?" asked she, forgetting the item of uninteresting intelligence that had led her to the study of an unfamiliar word as something more worth her thought.

"'My teacher in botany once spoke of this *Barometz* as a word hardly deserving its place in an English dictionary. This so called Tartarian lamb, instead of growing out of the ground by four stems, and bleeding when cut, is merely a piece of a woolly, horizontal stem of a fern, with all its fronds or leaves removed but five, the stems of which are left for legs and tail."

"Then this 'vegetable lamb' is no lamb at all."

"No; but now I recollect my dream of last night which I have tried so hard to recall. I could only remember it was some relief from our embarrassments. Now I see it all again. We were reading last night, you know about Vaucanson's Automatic Duck. Well, upon this very table stood an automatic lamb, made of innumerable pieces of steel. When we pulled its fleece it came off in stockings, scarfs, hoods, mittens, and everything that it is possible to make of yarn. We had a great pile of them, as high as the table. At first I was alarmed at the room they took up, and wondered what we should do with them. But in an instant after I knew that this automatic lamb was sent to our relief, and that we could sell everything that grew on it. And with joy I awoke and lo, it was a dream!"

"Yes, the Lamb that knits stockings, hoods and gloves here is not automatic, and will never pile the room with her work. You must have been punning on our name."

"No, indeed, mother, I do not believe that even Hood punned in his sleep, for I do not think we dream in words."

Mrs. Lamb had married very young. She married above her rank, her husband's friends thought; for her father owned but a hundred acres of rocky land in Vermont. She married beneath her worth in fact. She brought to her husband not only the beauty for which he prized her, but health, good sense, a lovely temper, and piety. And all these she had transmitted to her daughter, while of the bankrupt merchant's effects nothing was left to the widow and orphan but the best of a large mass of furniture that in their better days had been consigned to a spacious garret in Pinckney street.

Mr. Lamb had inherited political proclivities that had once been truly Democratic, but of these there was left but a name that acted as a spell upon him. But for this spell, patriotism would have restrained him from speculating in gold in his country's darkest hour. As he was outside the "ring" he was ruined. His mental energy broke with his fortune. He tried to drown his despair in drink. He soon was borne to a lot in Woodlawn, of which his creditors neither would nor could deprive him.

In the education of Laura her mother's wishes had been but little consulted. She could not even prevent her daughter's being sent to a convent to be taught a great deal too much, and nothing thoroughly. Had half the time been spent on a more limited course, it would have been better. Had the time wasted on a little German, a little Italian, and still less Latin, been added to what she spent on French, she would have been a desirable teacher. Had she given to either music or drawing singly what she divided between both and embroidery, she could afterwards have turned her talents into bread. Had she studied book keeping instead of geometry and algebra, some friend of her father would readily have found a desk for her. Or had all that she had learned of ornamental needlework been exchangeable for knowledge of the mysteries of children's dresses, she would have been a "treasure" to as many households as could have secured an interest in her. As it was, her mother was abundantly thankful to receive her back unspoiled, and with the living faith in her Saviour that she carried away.

Laura Lamb sought employment diligently and in vain. The friends of their prosperous days soon forgot them. Shorn of wealth, the merchant's friends soon forgot them. "Upon such shorn *Lambs*" Laura bitterly remarked, "the fashionable world blows but frostily."

It had become painfully apparent that some other resource than knitting must be found. Their united efforts could earn but four dollars a week. They had discussed, the night before, the question of either receiving the aid which their wealthy church would most gladly bestow, or seeing their one room stripped of article after article sent to the pawnbroker's with such scanty results. They had often thought of both before, but neither had dared to speak of them.

CHAPTER II.—THE DISCOVERY.

Again the next morning Laura Lamb resolved to set out on one of her wearisome quests for work, a task more wearing to body and mind than perhaps any other; for at every turn it exhausts the probabilities of success, and yields no other fruit. Now she would go further. She would go even beyond Dover street and, after her frugal breakfast, would not return till dark. It rained, and though the faded umbrella sheltered her in part, the damp November wind chilled her to the bone, and her feet at length became as wet as if she had waded in a stream.

She was thinking what a dismal Thanksgiving was drawing near, when she was stopped in her course along the west side of Washington street by a carriage coming down Temple Place, which, in turn, was detained by a street car in Washington street. She looked up, and saw a new sign on the corner, "The Lamb Knitting Machine." Instantly her dream flashed across her mind, and she resolved to see it.

A single flight of stairs at a door farther on brought her to the room. It was spacious and warm, and would have been rendered doubly cheerful by the contrast of the pattering rain upon the window panes, had it not been for the clouds, mental and atmospheric. She felt a momentary disappointment in seeing no resemblance between the automatic lamb, the creation of her dream, and the machine screwed to the edge of the table before her. Its bulk might be about that of a violin, and the turning of a crank was sliding its massive bow along the mechanism beneath it, feeding yarn to teeth that rose up to catch it. Here was a contrivance that would make the common stitch used in knitting and at the incredible rate of ten thousand per minute.

Miss Lamb had before heard of machines that would do the same. But they were capable of knitting only a seamless bag or tube, varying its size only by knitting closer or looser, the number of stitches remaining the same. She well knew that such could make but inferior work. But here she was shown a compact machine that could set up its own work, widen to ninety-six stitches or narrow down to three, knit flat or tubular work, double or single, ribbed or plain—a lamp wick, a cord, a suspender, a glove, or a hood. It was, indeed, her automatic lamb, only it must be fed with yarn, worsted and zephyr, and there were portions of some of the tasks left for the human hand, that most perfect of machines, yet to complete.

But could she learn to use it? This question was answered by the proposition that she should try for herself, then and there. A lady in attendance seated her before the machine, pointed out the course the yarn must take its bobbin to the jaws of the creature armed with its ninety-six curious teeth. With two half turns of the crank the toe of a stocking was begun. At each three half turns two stitches in width were added till the foot reached its size. In two minutes more it was knit to the heel. She was shown how to thrust up a curious tongue between the teeth, with a fringe of hooks which caught readily what was to be the lower edge of the heel. In a moment more the heel was finished, and another turn of the crank made it a part of the stocking that had been waiting for it. It now grew quite rapidly, delayed only by widening or narrowing. Once, having started on a round, she concluded to turn back and widen first. But *nulla vestigia retrorsum* was the law of the machine; and each stitch she retraced dropped, and had to be picked up by hand. It must be bound off at the top, and the heel was to be united at the sides and ends by the usual process, or by means of the crochet. An ugly hole, too, showed itself near the top, where a stitch was dropped; the crochet furnished not merely concealment of the defect, but a perfect remedy. It did not disappear, it ceased to exist. The beginner finished the machine work of the pair in just one hour; and another hour with the crochet completed them. In two hours from her first sitting to the machine they were deposited in her reticule, a trophy. Laura had forgotten the dampness and mud, did not hear the patter of the rain. She saw but one thing; stitches, as if by magic or by telegraph, whenever the work was ready for them. But the adjustments seemed tedious to her, even when she watched the operation of skilled hands. The machine was standing still most of the time. The rapidity of its movements exaggerated the delays. Just so a ten minutes delay of a railroad train, while an axle is cooled or a piston packed, is an outrageous detention, whereat the passenger frets and fumes; while, in the slower movements of a horse carriage, he takes the half hour's stop for hay and oats as a little affair. The ten minutes he notes as five miles; the half hour as three. But the fact remained in the case of the knitting that the beginner left the machine in an hour, and the time consumed in finishing them would not have sufficed to carry a stocking much nearer its completion by ordinary knitting.

How different seemed the sweet streets to Laura Lamb as she turned her steps toward Green street. It seemed many hours since she wearily climbed those stairs; and she had come down as if they had been hours of refreshing slumber and delicious dreams. Of the thousands who were just then released from their daily toil, and now homeward bound, none were so joyous as she. And her first words on entering her room were, "Mother, I do believe I have found the automatic lamb!"

CHAPTER III.—THE DELIVERANCE.

Mrs. Lamb and Laura went to the knitting room the next morning. Laura had again to try the machine to convince herself that the experience of yesterday was not a dream. More critical eyes than hers examined the *fleece* of the Automatic lamb. Not an article hung there which did not suggest comfort and health, rather than vanity and display. Mrs. Lamb thought that the nature of one's work influences the mind and heart whenever there is that enthusiasm which makes labor a pleasure. She considered it, therefore, morally better to be the agent of comfort than of show. She gazed with admiration. Here is a coat of mail for the young knight-errant who cannot be restrained from a tilt with the snow drifts; there the hood, cloak, mittens, muff, leggings and snow shoes of the little lady who is to witness his adventures, and share them. Here hang the under flannels that are to cherish the aged, the shawl, better than any that ever came from shuttle, and an immense range of articles, from nubias and scarfs down to purses and watch guards. And on all the list those which require the longest stoppages of the machine, and the greatest proportion of hard work, were such as are to fit the hand and foot,—gloves, mittens and stockings.

Laura again knit a pair of stockings with the heels double. The operation was the same, but with yarn from two bobbins. While she and her mother finished them they discussed the matter. There was no doubt of success could they but sell the articles made. The widow knew of a market for socks far beyond her former ability to supply. But here was a serious question. The Lamb was capable of devouring from $1.50 to $4 per day in yarn, worsted and zephyr. Sales then must be large and constant, or the animal must hibernate, as bears do in winter. And the price of the machine, too, could it be procured without ready cash? Yes, with good references the Lamb might buy himself from his own earnings, as many a poor slave used to do before the rebellion. Mrs. Lamb would leave Laura there and consult her pastor at once. For the market for these fabrics was just now the most active; and the need for fire, light and clothing is most urgent while the shortening days abridge the scanty earnings of the poor.

The good man laid aside his pen, and was glad to see her. It had saved him his steps to Green street. Certainly the brethren who felt it more blessed to give than receive would find a market for her. And she really must accept a loan from him of twenty dollars with which to buy materials. And it would be better to begin with stockings, as a large number could be made without the loss of time inevitable when knitting but one or two things of a sort.

Five more days Laura spent at the rooms, and then a small box made its appearance in that upper room in Green street. Besides the spools and swifts, the spool stand, oil can and other accessories expected, a pair of brackets surprised them. They had expected to screw the machine to their only table. A moment's reflection showed a better way; a shelf at a window proved amply sufficient.

Laura's dream of an unsold pile of work, table-high, never came to pass, though the machine could throw off the longest pair of stockings in half an hour, and skilled fingers could finish them in less time. Once she had an order for three breakfast capes at five dollars each. She made them out of three dollars worth of worsted, and finished them all in a single day. The next was occupied with three sacks costing her half as much for material, and leaving her but a fourth as much for her labor.

A happy Thanksgiving had they, and New Year's found them in new quarters, in a wooden house, one corner of which now almost comes to the west side of Tremont street. It is not far from the Public Library, for which they now find many a spare hour. The little shop, still occupying the nearest corner, was well stocked with work and materials. A small parlor and kitchen in the rear gave more space for the cherished furniture, relics of times which they could now scarce call better than the present. Mrs. Lamb had taken to her home the daughter of a deceased sister, a girl of nine, who soon made the Automatic Lamb her chosen playmate, having mastered all its difficulties. She had also found the entire clip of her brother, near Middlebury, yet unsold. This she bought, and at the factory had it carefully sorted and spun into different kinds of yarn in which there was no cheat. Some was dyed in the wool, and some she colored with family dyes; so that every shade she sold could be matched again. No wonder her goods sold. Her name happened to be Lydia, and like her namesake of old, a woman of like occupation, her influence was felt in her church; much more so, indeed, than that of the wife of the irreligious merchant had been.

One day as Lydia was at the rooms, a young man who was there on business hearing her addressed as Mrs. Lamb, closely scanned her features and reconized a resemblance to Rev. I. W. Lamb, a worthy and ingenious Baptist elder in Michigan, who had been a second father to him, and who was the inventor of the knitting machine. In his obscurity he had been carefully forgotten by his wealthy and worthy brother. His sister-in-law and niece he had never seen. The young man visited the humble home in Warrenton street, and in process of time persuaded its inmates to share with him, as mother, wife and sister, an ampler and better home than they had known in earlier days. Even there they found room for that antiquated and faded furniture, and still more cherished, the instrument in the hand of Providence of their better fortune, the AUTOMATIC LAMB.

☞ A young lady in Tennessee has had a curious love experience. By her friends' wish she jilted the man she loved and married another. Soon she obtained a divorce and married her own true lover. Then her second husband died, and now she has remarried her first husband.

WHO GOVERNS BEST?—The Duchess of Burgundy said one day to Madame de Maintonon: "Do you know why the Queens of England govern better than the Kings? It is because the Queens govern by the advice of men, and Kings by the advice of women."

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

DOUGHNUTS.—Five cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one cup of sour milk, two teaspoons of cream tartar, one teaspoon of soda sifted in the flour.

GERMAN PUFFS.—Two and a half cups of milk, two and a half cups of flour, a little salt, beaten well together. Heat a muffin pan very hot, pour in this mixture and bake in a very hot oven.

JOSH BILLINGS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

After a series ov unsuckcessful wanderings thru life, I find miself this day, December 28th, 1868, leaning on the left arm ov mi lovely wife, a spektator ov this wondrous jogular vein, which pours the throbbing blood ov Lake Erie into the vitals ov Lake Ontario.

I reached here at ten minuits past twelve from the far West, and found the place poor with visitors, it being the center ov winter, and a cold time for money.

For the fust two hours I hung onto mi wife's arm az still az tho I had growed thare, and couldn't see ennything on account ov the clamor the water made; but gradually I begin tew take notes ov things, and broke out, at last, in one ov thoze postoumoos remarks incidental tew the Billings family, and which I deem tew abstruse tew be written down here. My wife turned pale at the remark, and began tew fuss for her kamphor.

The grandur, the almoste sublimity ov Niagara Falls has been deskribed so often and so intolerably well by previous visitors who hav been blest with a college edukashun that it would be but petty larceny for me tew git ketched at it; but I will say, az the mad liquor impeteous tumbles hed fust inte the boiling kaldron belo, and the smoke ov its torrent ascends amid the roar, I thought how idle language waz, and how lazy deskription was, tew portray this great idea ov the Almighty.

The fust thing I did waz tew git at the hight ov the Falls, which, I found out, waz owing tew the distance the water fell, the quantity ov the fluid, and the noise it made.

I have lost the paper I made the calculashun on, but it must have been at least three thousand square feet.

I should think that the fuss the water makes in its hurry to fall, could be heard two hundred miles; but I didn't hav time tew stand off that distance and see if it waz acktually so.

I learned that the Falls belong now tew the United States and Great Britain, about half-and-half; but I shouldn't wonder if, sum time, the United States would own the whole of it.

Natur haz done the fair thing for Niagara, and man haz not been lazy.

There waz one thing that happened tew me, while here, that will last me for mi lifetime, and when I git through with it will do to hand down tew mi posteritys without the danger ov spiling.

The Americans had just finished a new suspension bridge, and hooked it onto the Canada side, just belo the Falls.

This bridge iz thirteen hundred feet in length, only twelve feet wide, and about two hundred and fifty feet above the water, and iz foar hundred feet longer than the railroad bridge, three miles below.

Thare had but one carriage yet crossed this bridge, and it being known that I was connekted with the New York Weekly, every boddy waz anxious that I should go over.

I took a seat, in an elegant turnout, got up for the occasion, my wife by mi side, and driven by Darby Sherman, a noted whip and ribbon handler ov the place, we started slowly over.

We were the second pair ov mortals who had taken the dizzy ride.

My wife grew dearer and a good deal nearer tew me, as we progressed, and before we reached the Canada side, we were fairly one flesh.

When we had seen her magisty's soil, and safely recrost the flimsy span again, I am willing tew say I had suffered all the sus pension bridge glory that I wanted.

We were welcomed on our return tew the hotel, with open arms, and two hot lemonades, with a little old rye lurking in one ov them.

I took mine without enny wry face, and whispered tew my soul, as the last swallow went reluctently down end ways, "suspension bridges may be a good risk tew take, but a hot lemonade whiskee iz better."

There iz one thing that Niagara don't lack, whatever may be her moral defaults in other matters, and that iz *professional guides.*

Upwards ov fifty different people waz anxious to guide me tew the strong points ov the place.

One pale faced youth, more clamerous than the rest, with pattent leather boots, which had been new at the hight of the seazon, but which had bekum seazon cracked and bulged severely at the roots ov each bigg toe, wanted tew guide me so mutch that I finally told him he might guide me sum if he would be keerful.

During the time this innocent youth waz in mi company he told more than 275 original and deeply interesting lies.

He showed me whare Jim Buchanan killed the grate injun warrior, Tecumser, in a hand to hand scuffle, which lasted three hours and seven minnits, during which time his own grandfather held the watch, and he pointed out the tree that Major Andree waz hung on, and showed me the identical house in the distance where Robert Burnes wrote the immortal ode tew hiz Highland Mary, and also the private residence and banking house ov the Hon. John Morrisey, and probably would have shown me the Plymouth Rock, whare our forefathers landed, if I had asked him to do it.

But when I told him that John Morrisey had been dead more than fifteen years, he diskovered that I wan't so green.

He also offered tew sell me, for two dollars and fifty cents, a lock of auburn hair from the young lady's head, who past, last spring, in high water, safely over the falls, seated on the round side ov a hemlock slab,, playing "Alife on the ocean wave" on a base vial.

After the young man had guided me for one hour and a quarter, I paid him ten cents and dismisst him.

He looked at me and then at the size ov the money, az tho he thought we possibly might be twins.

I told him that thare waz one thing that the Billings family was a leetle particklar about, and that waz, in making the right change to a ded beat.

Niagara is also fraught with most ov the rare curiositys thare iz now on the face ov the earth, every boddy haz got some miracle tew sell for two dollars and fifty cents.

Yu kan git charms for a watch kee whitled out ov a rock that weighed sixty ton, and which fell four thousand feet, on the thirteenth ov last June, from table rock, and waz picked up by a little boy at the water's edge, who waz fishing for pickled crabs.

It iz but a step, I hav been informed, from the sublime tew the ridikilus, and menny ov the residents at Niagara are familiar with the step.

I kant think ov enny thing more intrinsically burlesque than tew be standing in the presence ov one ov the most imposing revelations of Nature on this footstool, and while rapt in fear and admirashun, and chastened, az it were by the God ov Nature, tew hav a peddling imp ov humanity sacrilegisly disturb yure adorashun by thrusting in yure face a paltry piece ov petrified deadbeatery, and with all the nonchalance and impudence ov a cold buckwheat slapjack, ask yu two dollars and fifty cents for what iz wuss than offal.

In olden times the brokers and dove pedlars were hustled out ov the temple ov God, and it would be medicine tew me to see this great temple, made without hands, cleaned ov the two dollar and fifty cent vermin that infest it.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Anecdotes.

☞ At one time Dr. Wayland was lecturing on the weight of evidence furnished by human testimony. He was illustrating its authority and sufficiency even for the establishment of miracles. A member of the class not entirely satisfied with the correctness of the teaching, suggested a practical application of the doctrine. "What would you say Dr. Wayland, if I stated that as I was coming up College street, I saw the lamp post on the corner dance?" "I should ask you where you had been, my son," was the quiet reply, in the instructor's gravest manner.

☞ A badly bunged up Emerald Islander, in response to the inquiry, "Where have you been?" said: "Down to Mrs. Mulrooney's wake, and an illegant time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one whose nose was left in the house, and that belongs to the tay kettle!"

☞ Phil was inclined for a trip to the Springs, and called upon his friend. "Hal, my dear boy, I'm off for the Capes, and I'm a trifle short—lend me a hundred, will you?" Hal, after a pause, which apparently included a mental examination of his financial arrangements. "Well, Phil, to tell the truth, I do not feel disposed,—at present,—to make any permanent investments."

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HUMAN BLOOD! Its Mysteries.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellowmen; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested, many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of, to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!!

NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung, and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practising physician and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases, are now virtually under his full control and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch, for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparallel success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,
Rev. W. B. JACOBS. No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON! ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinckley, of ATHENS Maine, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. *Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now.* To you, with God's blessing do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

CONCLUSION.

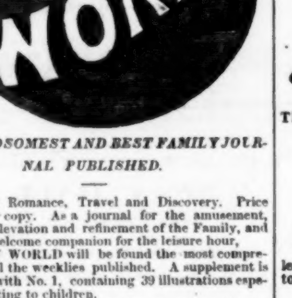
It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. HAMILTON is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them, and get from their own pens the FACTS. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this characte, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE!

Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. SENT FREE.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the Doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON M. D., No. 546 BROADWAY, *Care of Post Office Box 4,952, New York.*
The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. feb6-4tp

Frank Leslie's New Paper.



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It performs its work *more rapidly* and with *less labor* than any other machine, has but one knife which is easily kept in order. From the numerous testimonials we have received, we select a few which tell the whole story.

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Waltham, Nov. 17, 1868.

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	Length of Knife.	Length of cut.	Cuts per hour, bu.	Price.
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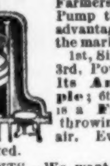

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MRS. BELCHER: Spending last summer with my mother-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Barker, who lives at Island Falls, I had a chance to test your medicine and find it all it is recommended, and I wish to try it again. I send you five dollars for six bottles. Direct to Mrs. S. A. Barker, Union House, Thornton, N. H. sept5-eow13t

FLOUR. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, BY THE SINGLE BARREL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, —AT THE— New Family Flour Store, No. 10 Beach St., near Washington. We are selling The very Choicest St. Louis Flour for $13.50. Choice Michigan Flour for $11.50 and $12. Good Extra Flour from $8 to $10. All Flour warranted and delivered free in any part of the city. M. E. BIGELOW & CO., jan16 PROPRIETORS. 8t

The Great New England Remedy. DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints. This medicine is *free from anything deleterious*, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action. *An Invaluable Medicine for the Purifying of the Blood.*
DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR, A Positive Remedy for all kinds of Humors—Scrofula, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and all Obstinate Affections of the Skin; Mercurial Diseases, and every Taint of the System; Dyspepsia, and those diseases originating in the Derangement of the Digestive Organs, viz: Bilious Complaints, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Headache, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, and Costiveness.
FEMALE STRENGTHENING & CORDIAL. A Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Reproductive Organs. It imparts tone and vigor to the Uterus, and gives renewed vitality to the whole system. All cases of *Debility* peculiar to *Females* will find a sovereign remedy in this compound. PREPARED AT THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, BOSTON. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor. One Dollar per Bottle. Five Dollars for Six Bottles. aug1-1y

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Maple Leaves Is the Cheapest Paper Published. EACH number contains SIXTEEN QUARTO PAGES, and its matter is varied and interesting, and peculiarly suited to rural homes. Every one may find something to suit his or her taste in its entertaining columns, which are a melange of Stories, Poetry, Puzzles, Agricultural and Scientific Articles, Useful Recipes. Ornamental Art, etc, etc., and *every number is finely illustrated.* It issued about the first of each month, and is sent regularly to subscribers for Only Twenty-Five Cents a Year. A fine list of valuable Premiums is offered to those who will get up clubs. Specimen copies sent on receipt of a stamp to say postage. Send twenty-five cents and get the paper for a year; you will not regret it. Address O. A. ROORBACH, n21-13t 102 Nassau Street, New York.

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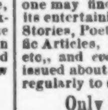

Of New York, by simply changing the direction of the Treble Strings of the Piano Forte, has obtained about One Third More Power, with a remarkable purity and sweetness of tone! This improvement is patented, and the Piano is now offered for sale, for the first time in Boston, at MASON & HAMLIN'S BUILDING, 323 Washington St. For circulars, terms to agents, &c., address "Agency of Mathusek Pianos." For Photograph of the four styles enclose *twenty cents.* dec12-13t

New England Chemical Laboratory —OF— Analytical and Applied Chemistry and Polytechnic Bureau, DIRECTED BY DRS. EHRHARDT and DUBELLE. ANALYSIS of MINERAL WATERS, MANURES, SOILS, ORES, SOAPS, INKS, WINES, LIQUORS, PETROLEUM, and COMMERCIAL ASSAYS IN GENERAL. Advice and instruction given upon any scientific matter, and excellent facilities furnished students for becoming proficient in all departments of Chemistry. Information given on the production of Lubricators from Petroleum and Coal Tar. Also concerning the best plans and methods for Distilling and making Extracts. Address DRS. EHRHARDT, DUBELLE & CO., n21-13t No. 62 Congress St., Boston.

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FARMS —AT— GREAT BARGAINS! BE SURE AND SEE THE NEW ENGLAND Farm Advertiser, AN ELEGANT OCTAVO MONTHLY, CONTAINING THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN Farms, Residences, Country Stores, Mills, Blacksmith Shops, Hotels, Tanneries, Brick Yards and Timber Lands, Ever offered for sale in New England. ONE THOUSAND ESTATES to select from, SEND FOR THE FARM ADVERTISER. WE NEVER CHARGE FOR IT. ☞ Sent free on receipt of one stamp for postage. NO EXPENSE IN ANY CASE TO BUYERS. GEO. H. CHAPIN, NEW ENGLAND Farm Agency, 20 & 21 Scollay's Building, Boston. dec12 eoptf

Dr. Streeter's MAGNETIC LINIMENT! The Best Article in the Known World, for Internal and External Use. Cures Dysentery in all its stages, Tic Doloreux in five minutes, Toothache in three minutes, Chilblains by few times bathing, cures Rheumatism, and Corns on the toes and feet, cures Galls and Scratches, and prevents lameness in oxen or horses by cuts and corks. Applied externally, it instantly removes all aches and pains. Taken internally, for Diarrhea, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, etc., it is acknowledged to be far superior to any other article now in use. It stands unrivalled in all cases where the Proprietor claims it as a *never failing* specific. If it does not give entire satisfaction in the above cases, our agent will *refund your money.*

Peleg Simmons, he was before using the Liniment.
As he is since using the Liniment.

STATEMENT OF PELEG SIMMONS.

About six years ago, a trouble commenced in my right shoulder, which finally drew my head over, until it lay on my back between my shoulders. I became fixed in this posture, but had a little control of my arms. I was seized with frequent spasms, which nearly took my life. It was with great difficulty that I could swallow, on account of my head being drawn over in the manner described. I employed the best physicians in this section, but they did me no good, and my complaint continued to grow worse. I went to the hospital in Boston in 1855, where I remained ten months, without deriving any benefit; in fact, grew worse, and finally returned home. On the 5th of April, 1857, I commenced the use of Dr. Streeter's "Magnetic Liniment," and in a very few days could use my head some; my back began to straighten, and the spasms entirely left me. I continued using the Liniment and gradually recovering, until now, being fully restored to my natural form, and having the free use of my head, back and limb, I feel that "Richard is himself ag in." My recovery is regarded by all that know the facts, as all but a miracle, and for that I am indebted, under Providence, to the Magnetic Liniment, and to that only. This statement is made freely, and of my own accord, in hopes it may prove a benefit to others similarly afflicted. PELEG SIMMONS.
Kingston, Mass., March 30, 1859.
We, the undersigned, neighbors of said Peleg Simmons, certify that the foregoing is a true statement of facts, although it gives but a faint idea of his real condition and sufferings. NOAH PRINCE, STEPHEN BRADFORD, EZRA FULLER.
It is but justice to state that for the cure of the said Peleg Simmons, the town of Kingston, at its last town meeting, gratuitously awarded me One Hundred Dollars. B. STREETER. March 26, 1861.
N. B.—$1,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who will investigate the above statement, if not found to be as above represented.
G. KILLBRITH & CO., Manufacturers, South Hanson, Mass.; Western Office: C. A. TYLER, Farmington, Ill. Wholesale Agents, HOWE & FRENCH, Druggists, and M. S. BURR & CO., Boston, Mass. For sale by dealers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents. dec19-13t

Send For Circular In E. A. BAKER & CO.'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE, OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c. Where they present as commission to any person sending them a club, WEBB OF SHEETING, SILK DRESS PATTERNS, CARPETING, SEWING MACHINE, &c. &c., FREE OF COST. Ten descriptive checks of articles sold for ONE DOLLAR each, sent for $1,00, Twenty for $2,00, etc. Commissions not exceeded by any other concern. Circulars sent free. Address E. A. BAKER & CO., nov21-13t 47 Hanover Street, Boston.

FURNITURE, RICH AND PLAIN, OF FINE QUALITY AND LATEST DESIGNS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. BUCKLEY & BANCROFT, 503 & 511 Washington St. WE INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE, FEELING CONFIDENT THAT OUR FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GOOD WORK ARE UNSURPASSED.

Wanted to Purchase, ALDERNEY STOCK, WITH PERFECT PEDIGREE. Color Dark Fawn or Squirrel Grey from one to six years old. WM. CROZIER, sep12-tf Northport, Long Island

Dighton Furnace Company, MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON TUBES, for Steam, Water and Gas. COOKING, OFFICE AND PARLOR STOVES, HOLLOW WARE AND CASTINGS. Salesroom, Nos. 96 and 98 NORTH STREET, BOSTON. Manufactory at North Dighton. oct17-3m

Lamb Family Knitting Machine, KNITS HOSIERY of any size, MITTENS, SCARFS, &c., forming each article as by hand. *It will earn three dollars where the best Sewing Machine will earn one.* See testimonial circular and *Sample Stocking*, (which no other machine can make,) sent on receipt of stamp. N. CLARK, Agent, dec5 1y No. 313 Washington St., Boston.

Waters' LA FAVORITA HAIR INVIGORATOR. STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 20 State St., Boston. GEO. W. WATERS, ESQ. SIR: I have analyzed "La Favorita Hair Invigorator" and find that it is composed of valuable and costly medicinal ingredients. It does not contain either Sulphur, Lead, Silver, or other injurious substances. I regard it as a perfectly safe preparation, a good detergent, and an excellent dressing for the hair. Respectfully, (Signed,) S. DANA HAYES, 30th April, 1868. State Assayer Massachusetts. For sale by M. S. Burr & Co., Carter & Wiley, and the proprietor, 220½ State Street, Boston. Mass. dec12-13t

A Sure Cure for Catarrh! DEMERITT'S North American Catarrh Remedy. BOSTON, June 19, 1868. Messrs. D. J. DEMERITT & Co.—Gents: For the last fifteen years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. I have used many Catarrh Remedies, but obtained no help until I tried yours. When I commenced using it I had nearly lost my voice; less than two packages completely restored it to me again. I would say to all who are troubled with this disease, try the North American Catarrh Remedy and you will be satisfied with the results. N. S LILLIE. Employed for sixteen years by Am. Ex. Co. These testimonials are a sample of what we are daily receiving. We warrant it to give immediate and permanent relief, as can be attested by those who have used it. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 25 a package. D. J. DEMERITT & CO., Proprietors. Tested free at their office, 117 Hanover Street, Boston. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Wholesale Agents in Boston, M. S. BURR & Co. G. C. GOODWIN & Co. dec5-13t

Probate Notices.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Probate Court.

Norfolk, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of WALTER BAKER, late of Dorchester, in said County, gentleman, deceased, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Edmund J. Baker, John H. Robinson, and Jonathan French, as Trustees under the will of said deceased, have presented for allowance the thirteenth account of their Trusteeship under the will of said deceased: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Dorchester, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Trustees are ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court. Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. J. H. COBB, Register. Jan30-3t

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VOLUME X
MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGH
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULT
(Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural S
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Editorial.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZ...

Most of the readers of the *Ploughm...* probably aware that a petition is bef... Legislature for a law by which the ... can be protected against fraud in th... chase of commercial fertilizers. It is ... cult matter to reach, but yet it is of so... importance that it is quite time to atte... remedy. As to the precise nature of ... which would meet the case, we are no... pared to make any suggestions in thi... nection. It is probable that it would a... the form of requiring an inspection of ... sample offered for sale, and the affixing ... assayer's mark or certificate.

This perhaps might be an improve... upon the present irresponsible sale... would not prove a complete protec... When vendors of such articles are d... mined to cheat, they will contrive some... to do it.

The analysis of a sample made to-da... often differ materially from one mad... morrow. To secure the desired prote... a separate analysis of each article wou... required, and that is expensive. We ... however, that something will be work... by the Committee on Agriculture tha... be of some benefit to the farmers of ... State. They need it, and it is worthy ... effort. We are confident the use of co... trated fertilizers would be very large... creased if there were any faith in the ho... and goodness of the articles offered ... market. Farmers have so often been ch... and deceived in years past, that the... cautious about embarking in such e... ments. Still they need these fertilize... much as ever.

The increase in the use of bones a... farmers, indicates very clearly the pro... in agriculture, or the progress of the ex... tion of the soil of its manurial constitue... and that is very much the same thing. ... farmer who has the ability quickly t... haust his soil of its ash constituent... constituents of available plant food, ... obtain them in his crops, is a better fa... than he who cannot do it. The better ... appliances and facilities for thorough till... the better are we able to convert the a... ble plant food into salable crops. We ... led then, to the necessity of consider... closely the standard whereby farmers ... judge whether they pay more or less ... the manure is worth, and the mean... which farmers can obtain that informa... Farmers find that they need manures, ... they have an abiding faith, that unless ... are cheated in the quality, Peruvian gu... or some superphosphate, is the best fert... they can buy, without really knowing a... rately why it is so. Some farmers ar... to think that guano and phosphates, if ... are good, will satisfy the wants of ... farms. They buy, and are entirely sati... with the results. There is hardly any ... nure in the market, which if applied to ... out soil, will not produce satisfactory res... to an ordinary farmer. He supposes tha... has obtained the value of his money, an... well satisfied that the investment alw... pays. This is his estimate, based upo... knowledge of the agricultural value—... value to himself. He may be paying tw... three times as much as the manure is wo... The distinction between the agricult... value and the market value of a manure ... matter of which it is the object of the ... nure vendors, as a rule, to keep farmer... ignorance.

All fertilizers ought to be sold w... an analysis, and a warrant that the goo... delivered shall be equal to the ana... sis. The purchaser is then at liberty if ... suspects fraud, to have a new sample tak... and an analysis made by a competent che... ist, and the fraudulent dealer punished, ... posed, and forced to make good the damag... But that is not the way we do business. ... dealer in fertilizers has his manure analys... He sends a sample to a chemist, to the St... Assayer, or somebody else who has a ti... and is recognized by farmers as an authorit... the analysis is made; it gives results favor... ble to the vendor, of course, (he would se... no other sample), and the manure is sold ... that analysis. The farmer may very w... think of the possibility of the seller of ... manure sending one sample to be analys... and putting upon the market quite a diffe... ent article, but if the manure proves sati... factory in its results, he is then convince... and needs no other proof that the manufa... turer is honest, and that the article whic... he buys is very similar to that which h... been analysed. This is a great mistake. ... series of analyses made by Prof. Johnso... proved that very few of the manipulate... guanos or superphosphates which were i... the market of Connecticut a few years ag... were anywhere near up to the proper stan... dard of market value. They were exten... sively bought; they were used with grea... satisfaction; the manufacturers could obtai... certificates from the very first farmers i... every town, of the value of their manures... and yet they were selling a very inferior arti... cle: that is, they were asking a much to... high price for the article sold. The article... it may be, was good, but the price was alto... gether extravagant.

The chemical test is the only reliable one... for the market value of fertilizers; the only... one which will bear thorough scrutiny; the...